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FIRE DEPARTMENT MANUAL

Containing excerpts from

FIRE, BUILDING, HEALTH, POLICE AND
MISCELLANEOUS CODES OF THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



Prepared by the
Civil Service Commission
April, 1940

FIRE DEPARTMENT MANUAL

Prepared by the Civil Service Commission of
San Francisco, April 1940.

MILTON S. MAXWELL,
President

HARRY K. WOLFF,
Vice-President

HOWARD M. MCKINLEY,
Commissioner

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Attest:

WM. L. HENDERSON,
Secretary

FIRE CODE

Fire Code sections and certain sections of the Building Code, Health Code and Police Code; also the Paint and Lacquer Spraying Ordinance.

ARTICLE 1

ISSUANCE OF BADGES AND PASSES

- Sec. 1. Fire Department badges.
- Sec. 2. Members of the Fire Department to wear badges.
- Sec. 3. Passes, issuance of.
- Sec. 8. Fire Department badges, regulating sale, etc., of.

SEC. 1. Fire Department Badges. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall adopt an official badge for the Fire Department, the design and material of which shall be selected by them, and a copy of the same filed in the office of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 2. Members of Fire Department to Wear Badges. Said Board of Fire Commissioners shall provide each member of the Fire Department with one of said badges, to be worn by him while on duty, on the outside of his outer garment, and on the left breast thereof.

SEC. 3. Passes, Issuance of. The Board of Fire Commissioners may, at the end of each fiscal year, issue passes to persons other than members of the Fire Department, for the purpose of securing their admittance within the lines designated by ropes or guards at fires.

Not more than four hundred (400) such passes shall be issued during any one fiscal year, and they shall expire at the end of each fiscal year. A record of the issuance of such passes shall be kept in the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, with the date of issuance, the name of the person to whom issued, and the number of the pass. The Board of Fire Commissioners may, however, at any time, revoke and annul any and all such passes at its pleasure. Said passes shall not be transferable, and no person shall wear or use, or have in his possession, or under his control, any such pass, unless the same was issued to him by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

SEC. 8. Fire Department Badges, Regulating Sale, Etc., of. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or offer for sale, or cause to be sold or offered for sale, or to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person any badge of the kind or design adopted by the Board of Fire Commissioners and used by the members of the San Francisco Fire Department without the written authorization of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

ARTICLE 2

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION

- Sec. 35. Establishment of Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.
- Sec. 36. Officer in charge of Bureau.
- Sec. 37. Rules and regulations to be adopted.
- Sec. 38. Report of Bureau to Fire Commissioners.
- Sec. 39. Bureau to make inspections.
- Sec. 40. Nuisances and their abatement.
- Sec. 41. Further inspections by Bureau.
- Sec. 42. Buildings.
- Sec. 43. Application for permit for storage, issuance of license.
- Sec. 44. Presentation of appeal.
- Sec. 45. Prosecution for violations.
- Sec. 46. Existing powers not abrogated by this Article.
- Sec. 47. Service of notices.
- Sec. 48. Penalty.

SEC. 35. Establishment of Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. There is hereby established within the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco a Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

SEC. 36. Officer in Charge of Bureau. (a) The Board of Fire Commissioners shall detail from the uniformed force of the Fire Department to the Bureau of Fire Prevention an officer to be in charge of the Bureau, who shall be held responsible for all work in connection therewith.

(b) The Board of Fire Commissioners shall detail from the uniformed force of the Fire Department, in addition to the officer in charge, such other officers and members as may be necessary to act as inspectors for the Bureau and to perform such other duties as the officer in charge of the Bureau may direct. But in no case shall the personnel of said Bureau exceed two (2%) per cent of the membership of the San Francisco Fire Department.

(c) There is also hereby established in connection with the said Bureau, an Advisory Board, which shall also serve as a Board of Appeals, as hereafter provided. This Board shall consist of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department who shall be the chairman, the Fire Marshal, the heads of the Bureau of Building Inspection, the head of the Department of Electricity, and a lay member to be appointed by the Mayor for a four (4) year term. The duties performed by and as members of the Advisory Board shall be in addition to their other official duties and shall be without additional compensation. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held not less than once each month, and special meetings at the discretion of the Chairman or at such times as a written request may be made therefor by three (3) members of the Board. Three (3) members of the Board shall constitute a quorum and decisions shall be by majority vote of those present, except when sitting as a Board of Appeals four (4) votes shall be necessary to overrule an order of the Bureau.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Advisory Board to promote an active cooperation and coordination between the Bureau and the officials constituting the Advisory Board, and to adjust or decide matters pertaining to inter-departmental relations, and it shall be the mutual duty of the Bureau and Advisory Board, or the members thereof, to provide for the exchange of information pertaining to the work and responsibilities of the several departments represented, to permit access to non-confidential records, papers and data, and to render such other warranted assistance as may be requested.

SEC. 37. Rules and Regulations to Be Adopted. The officer in charge of the Bureau, with the approval of the Board of Fire Commissioners, shall from time to time make such rules and regulations governing the personnel of said Bureau as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 38. Report of Bureau to Fire Commissioners. The officer in charge of the Bureau shall, not less than once each month, make a written report to the Board of Fire Commissioners, which shall include a statement of all work performed by the Bureau during the period covered. The said officer shall also file a copy of said report with each member of the Advisory Board.

SEC. 39. Bureau to Make Inspections. (a) The members of the Bureau are hereby empowered to enter upon and make inspections of all buildings, structures or premises within the City and County of San Francisco for the purpose of determining if all laws of the State of California and all laws and ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco have been complied with relative to proper, safe and adequate means of egress therefrom, and all laws and ordinances regarding fire prevention, fire protection and fire spread control are being complied with and the proper precautions are being maintained at all times for the protection of lives and property from fire, and they shall take such action as may be necessary to enforce all laws and ordinances relating to this subject.

(b) Provided, that the above referred to right of entry shall be exercised only at reasonable hours, and in no case shall entry be made to any dwelling in the absence of the owner or tenant thereof, without the written order of a competent court.

(c) The Bureau shall make like inspections of all buildings, structures and premises for the purpose of noting if all laws and ordinances have been complied with relative to the proper installation of appliances and apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, sounding of alarms and whatever safeguards might be necessary for the protection of lives and property from fire, and they are likewise charged with the enforcement of the same.

SEC. 40. Nuisances and Their Abatement. (a) Any condition found to exist in or about any building, structure or premises that endangers life or property from fire, explosion, panic or other calamity, and where there may be no law or ordinance governing the same, is hereby declared to be, and is, a public nuisance, and the Bureau is hereby authorized and directed to cause the abatement of said nuisance.

(b) The Bureau is hereby authorized to take such photographs as may be necessary for the records of the Bureau.

(c) It shall be the mutual duty of the Bureau and the members of the Advisory Board, when violations of law or ordinances are found which are under the jurisdiction of some other municipal department or official, promptly to report said violation to the said department or official.

SEC. 41. Further Inspections by Bureau. Whenever application shall be made for a permit for the erection, alteration or repair of any building, structure or premises subject to laws or ordinances governing fire-spread control, means of egress, installation of fire-fighting and fire-extinguishing appliances, fire alarms and automatic sprinkler systems, the plans and specifications for such work shall be examined with respect to said laws or ordinances and passed upon by the Bureau. Such examination shall be made in the office of the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works by an authorized representative of the Fire Department. Should the plans and specifications fail to comply with the fire laws above mentioned, the changes or additions required for acceptance by the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be covered in a report to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection. If or when the plans and specifications as presented or modified are in accordance with the above referred to fire laws, the approval of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be endorsed on the corresponding application for permit.

SEC. 42. Buildings. Prior to or upon the completion of the erection, alteration, repair of any building, structure or premises as described in the preceding paragraph, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection shall so notify the Bureau of Fire Prevention, which shall thereupon make an inspection thereof, and if such construction, as respects the fire provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph, is found to be in accordance with the plans and specifications and modifications thereof as approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the said Bureau shall so certify in writing to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection. Should the Bureau refuse to give such approval, it shall make a written report on the reasons therefor to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection, whose duty it shall be to see that the said construction is in all respects in full accord with the approved plans and specifications and modifications thereof before a certificate is issued.

SEC. 43. Application for Permit for Storage, Issuance of License. (a) Whenever it may be necessary to obtain a permit or license to conduct any place of assemblage, hospitalization of any character, refuge or detention, or to conduct a hotel, lodging house, rooming house, tenement house, apartment house, restaurant, office, workshop, automobile repair shop, factory, mill manufactory, department store or any establishment wherein any substance of highly combustible or inflammable nature is stored or is to be stored, kept or held for sale, a written notice of the application for said permit shall be sent to the Bureau of

Fire Prevention by the department or official authorized to issue such permit or license so that an inspection of the premises for which the permit is applied can be made by said Bureau, and if, as a result of such inspection, any hazardous condition is found, or the business conducted or to be conducted in said premises or the occupancy thereof is such as would endanger life or property, the permit or license shall not be issued until such time as proper safeguards and appliances have been installed in said premises according to law or said hazardous condition removed or abated.

(b) Whenever the issuance of any permit or license shall be refused as a result of the report of the Bureau of Fire Prevention as provided in this section the person, partnership, firm or corporation aggrieved shall have the right to appeal to the Board of Appeals from said report or ruling in the manner provided in this Article and pending a determination of said appeal by the said Board of Appeals said person, partnership, firm or corporation may continue to operate or conduct said premises and if said appeal be determined in favor of the party appealing, said permit shall be issued forthwith, but if said appeal be overruled no license or permit for said premises shall be issued until the order of the Bureau of Fire Prevention is complied with and that said person, partnership, firm or corporation shall be allowed at least five (5) days and such additional time as in the discretion of the Fire Prevention Bureau shall be necessary to comply with the ruling or order of said Bureau.

SEC. 44. Presentation of Appeal. Whenever any person, partnership, firm or corporation shall receive any order from the Bureau which in his or their opinion is unreasonable or unjust, he or they may, within ten (10) days after the receipt or issuance of said order or the occurrence of such act, apply in writing for a review of the said order or act by the Advisory Board, sitting as a Board of Appeals, and such action shall place the said order or act in abeyance pending the decision of the said Board, provided that said decision shall not be deferred for more than thirty (30) days following the presentation of the appeal. Should the appellant be a member of the Board his right and privileges thereon shall be unaffected by such fact. The said appeal shall be submitted to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as the chairman of the said Board, who shall submit the same to the Board at its next meeting.

SEC. 45. Prosecution for Violations. It shall be the duty of the City or District Attorney, whenever notified by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, to prosecute all cases of neglect or refusal to obey any written order or orders of the Bureau, issued pursuant to the provisions of this Article, and it shall be the duty of the City or District Attorney to aid, assist or defend the Bureau of Fire Prevention in the preparation, adoption and enforcement of all laws and ordinances and written orders of the Bureau relating to the prevention and protection from fire or in the correction of any other hazardous condition that would endanger life or property.

SEC. 46. Existing Powers Not Abrogated by This Article. Nothing in this Article shall be in conflict with or in any way lessen or abrogate the power and authority granted by law to the Fire Marshal or any other official, department or board of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 47. Service of Notices. The service of any order or notice required by this Article may be made by depositing a copy thereof in the United States mail, addressed to the owner, or any one of the several owners, of the premises in question, or his or their duly authorized agent, or by delivering a copy thereof to said owner, or any one of the several owners, or his or their duly authorized agent, or by the mailing or delivery of a copy thereof to the lessee, or any one of several lessees, of said premises, or a particular part thereof, or by delivering a copy thereof to any person of suitable age and discretion in charge, or apparently in charge, of the premises, which order or notice shall designate, by number and date of passage, the ordinance or ordinances the violation of which said order or notice seeks to restrain.

SEC. 48. Penalty. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association that violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE 3

CHIEF OF DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION

Sec. 75. Chief to investigate fires.

Sec. 76. Power to enter buildings, etc., where fire occurred.

Sec. 77. Power to prohibit removal of property after fire.

Sec. 78. Disposition of money, etc., recovered at fires.

Sec. 79. Explosives and inflammables, permits for.

Sec. 80. Inspection of premises where explosives, etc., are stored.

Sec. 81. Chief to assume duties of Fire Marshal.

Sec. 82. Wilful hindering, etc., the Chief, a misdemeanor.

SEC. 75. Chief to Investigate Fires. (a) The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall have power to investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in the City and County of San Francisco for the purpose of ascertaining whether the fire was accidental or of criminal origin. He shall keep a record of all fires, together with all the facts, statistics and circumstances, relating to the same as may be determined by such investigations.

(b) The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall when in his opinion such action is necessary, take or cause to be taken, the testimony under oath, of any person or persons believed to have knowledge of any of the facts or circumstances pertaining to the matter under investigation, and may cause the same to be reduced to writing.

(c) In all cases where there is reason to believe that fires are the result of crime or that crime has been committed in connection therewith, he shall be empowered to cause such person or persons to be arrested and charged with such offense, and shall furnish a report in writing of the same to the District Attorney together with the names of witnesses and all information obtained by him, or his duly authorized representative, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case.

SEC. 76. Power to Enter Buildings, Etc., Where Fire Occurred. The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall have the power to enter in or upon and examine any building or property wherein or whereon a fire has occurred and any other building or property adjoining or adjacent to the same, at any time of the day or night, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections 75 to 82, inclusive, of this Article.

SEC. 77. Power to Prohibit Removal of Property After Fire. The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall have the power to prohibit the disturbance or removal of any material, substance or device in or upon any building or property wherein or whereon a fire has occurred until completion of the investigation as herein provided.

SEC. 78. Disposition of Money, Etc., Recovered at Fires. The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall have the power to take charge of all moneys, jewelry or other valuables of similar nature that may be found upon the premises of any fire.

In case the lawful owner of such property does not make claim therefor within twenty-four (24) hours the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall turn over the same to the Property Clerk of the Police Department and receive his written receipt for the same.

SEC. 79. Explosives and Inflammables, Permits for. The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall have the power to grant, deny or revoke permits for the manufacture, storage, keeping, handling, sale, use and transportation of explosives, inflammable liquids, combustible substances or other like substances that are dangerous to life, limb or property, and any equipment, apparatus, appliance or device in connection with which any of these substances are used. He shall likewise enforce all laws, ordinances and regulations in relation to these subject matters.

SEC. 80. Inspection of Premises Where Explosives, Etc., Are Stored. The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, shall have power to make inspections of buildings and property in or upon which is, or is to be, manufactured, stored, kept, handled, sold or used, any explosives, inflammable liquids, combustible substances and other like substances that are dangerous to life, limb or property, or any equipment, apparatus, appliance or device in connection with which any of these substances are used, to determine whether or not compliance is being had with all laws, ordinances and regulations governing the same.

SEC. 81. Chief to Assume Duties of Fire Marshal. In addition to the powers, duties and responsibilities hereinbefore set forth, the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation shall, in the absence of an appointment or functioning of a Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, exercise and discharge all of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Fire Marshal as well, and any reference to the "Fire Marshal" or to "the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco" in any ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco shall be considered, in the absence of the appointment or functioning of a Fire Marshal, as referring to the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation.

SEC. 82. Wilful Hindering, Etc., the Chief, a Misdemeanor. Any person who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, or his duly authorized representative, in the lawful discharge of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 4

FIRE DRILLS

Sec. 105. Fire drill in factories and schools.

Sec. 106. Chief Engineer to enforce.

Sec. 107. Doors to open outward.

Sec. 108. Reports on drills.

Sec. 109. Penalty.

SEC. 105. Fire Drill in Factories and Schools. In all factories, workshops, public or private schools, asylums or department stores, where persons are employed or otherwise in attendance above the first floor, fire drills shall be held therein, upon notice being served upon the proprietor or the person in charge of such place as specified herein, by the Chief of the Fire Department, with the approval of the Board of Fire Commissioners, at such times as may be mutually agreed upon by said Chief of the Fire Department and the proprietor or person in charge of such establishment, said drills to be held under the supervision of an officer of the San Francisco Fire Department, detailed by the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department.

All employees or occupants of premises wherein a fire drill is being held must leave the building during the holding of such fire drill.

Those who are actually engaged in the performance of this drill and those who are required to protect property are exempted from this provision.

SEC. 106. Chief Engineer to Enforce. The Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department shall issue instructions in writing to owners, proprietors or persons in charge of factories, workshops, public or private schools, asylums and department stores, that fire drills are to be introduced in order to help the employees or occupants to leave the building rapidly and without confusion, and shall furnish rules and explicit directions which shall be observed by employees or occupants of such buildings affected, and said owners, proprietors or persons in charge shall have the said instructions printed in whatever language is understood by any and all employees and occupants of such building and the same shall be posted in conspicuous places in said establishments.

SEC. 107. Doors to Open Outward. All doors leading from factories, workshops, public or private schools, asylums or department stores, now existing or which may hereafter exist and be operated, shall open outward and remain unlocked during working hours or during occupancy by persons in said premises, and the owners, proprietors or those in charge of said premises shall install either gongs, bells or whistles within the hearing of all employees or occupants, so that in case of fire, panic or fire drill all said employees or occupants may immediately leave the building in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

SEC. 108. Reports on Drills. After each fire drill as set forth in Section 105 of this Article, the officer of the Fire Department in charge shall make out a full report concerning said fire drill and file the same with the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Chief Engineer of said Fire Department, which report shall be of public record.

SEC. 109. Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation violating or omitting to comply with the above provisions of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than Twenty-Five (\$25.00) Dollars, or more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE 5

FIREWORKS, GASOLINE, ACIDS AND EXPLOSIVES

- Sec. 135. Fireworks, storage and sale of.
- Sec. 136. Foreign shipments, temporary storage of.
- Sec. 142. Containers.
- Sec. 143. Storage restrictions.
- Sec. 144. Storage permit, application for.
- Sec. 145. Safety regulations.
- Sec. 146. Enforcement of regulations.
- Sec. 151. Gasoline, permit for use of.
- Sec. 156. Explosives and inflammables, storage of.
- Sec. 157. Acids, storage of.
- Sec. 158. Penalty.
- Sec. 163. Powder, manufacture of.
- Sec. 164. Powder not to be stored near dwelling place.
- Sec. 165. Nitro-glycerine, transportation of, prohibited.
- Sec. 166. Gunpowder, storage of.
- Sec. 167. Gunpowder containers.
- Sec. 168. Designated areas to store gunpowder.
- Sec. 169. Gunpowder, conveyance of.
- Sec. 170. Gunpowder, shipping of.
- Sec. 171. Gunpowder on wharf.
- Sec. 172. Gunpowder on vessels to be afloat.
- Sec. 173. Duties of Police.

SEC. 135. Fireworks, Storage and Sale of. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association to store, manufacture, sell or discharge any fireworks, firecrackers, torpedoes or any similar agency that creates noise or fire within the City and County of San Francisco; provided, however, that public display of fireworks may be given, with the joint written consent and under the supervision of the Fire Marshal and Chief of Police.

SEC. 136. Foreign Shipments, Temporary Storage of. Fireworks or firecrackers imported from foreign countries for trans-shipment may be temporarily stored while in transit in such bonded warehouses as may be designated by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 142. Containers. No benzine, gasoline or any product of petroleum that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, shall be kept or stored in glass bottles, or any other fragile container. Five (5) gallons may be kept and stored in an approved can or cans, not to exceed five (5) gallons in the aggregate. All over five (5) gallons shall be kept and stored in an approved portable filling tank, commonly called a gasoline buggy.

Said approved portable filling tank or buggy shall not have a greater capacity than fifty (50) gallons and shall be constructed of not less than No. 12 U. S. Standard gauge, galvanized steel, or of iron not less than three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch in thickness, oxy-acetylene welded, or riveted, with rivets not more than one (1) inch apart from centers; mounted on all metal wheels with rubber tires, soldered and painted on the outside.

The contents of said approved portable filling tank or buggy must be removed by using a pump. No gravity, syphon or pressure system shall be used in removing the contents from the approved portable filling tank or buggy.

Said approved portable filling tank or buggy must always be filled at the curb line of the sidewalk.

All portable filling tanks or buggies, or metal cans must be approved by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 143. Storage Restrictions. Not more than a total amount of five (5) gallons of benzine, gasoline or any product of petroleum that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, shall be kept or stored in any building for any purpose whatever, wherein a human being sleeps in the night time. Night time shall mean between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

SEC. 144. Storage Permit, Application for. Before any benzine, gasoline, or any product of petroleum or any hydrocarbon liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, shall be stored in, upon or about any premises in excess of five (5) gallons, application for permit must be made to the Fire Marshal. Said permit will be granted by said officer, except where in the judgment of said officer, the use by the applicant in the manner proposed by him would endanger the safety of life and property.

SEC. 145. Safety Regulations. No benzine, gasoline or any product of petroleum that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, shall be kept or allowed to remain in any open receptacle, in any building within the City and County of San Francisco.

(a) One three (3) gallon chemical fire extinguisher which shall be approved by the Fire Marshal, shall be kept where easy of access at all times, where benzine, gasoline or any product of petroleum that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit is kept or stored for sale, in a greater quantity than five (5) gallons, so as to be used in case of fire.

(b) The approved portable filling tank or buggy shall be kept at all times near the door leading into the street, so that it may be readily removed from the premises in case of fire.

SEC. 146. Enforcement of Regulations. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation to see that all of these provisions and regulations are complied with, and for that purpose shall have access at all times to any and all parts of the premises where benzine, gasoline or any products of petroleum that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit is kept or sold at retail.

SEC. 151. Gasoline, Permit for Use of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall use for heating, burning, illuminating purposes or for generating gas, any gasoline, benzine or naphtha, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without a permit, issued and signed by the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

Application for permits must be made to the above named officer and must give the name of the applicant, the location of the premises where it is proposed to use the above named liquid and the manner in which it is proposed to use it.

Said permit will be granted by said Fire Marshal, except where, in the judgment of said officer, the use by the applicant in the manner proposed by him would endanger the safety of life and property.

SEC. 156. Explosives and Inflammables, Storage of. No tenement house, apartment house, hotel, lodging house, rooming house, hall or place of public assembly, nor any part thereof, nor the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any explosives, inflammable oils, hay, straw, excelsior, paper stock, feathers or rags. This section shall not apply to drug stores, wherein explosives and inflammable oils are kept and stored for sale for medicinal purposes.

(a) No building nor any part thereof shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any combustible article except under the conditions prescribed by the ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco.

(b) Explosives or inflammable compounds, or combustible materials, shall not be stored or placed under any stairway of any building, or used in any such place or manner as to obstruct or render egress hazardous in case of fire.

(c) Goods or obstructions of any kind shall not be placed on the stairs of any building.

SEC. 157. Acids, Storage of. No person, firm, company or corporation shall store or keep in any building more than one (1) carboy of nitric, muriatic or sulphuric acid, unless the same be stored and kept in a fire-proof acid room. All acid rooms shall be protected on the inside by a sprinkler system or in lieu of the sprinkler system a sprinkler head or open spray shall be located in the center of the ceiling, connected with a one (1) inch water pipe with a valve, such valve to be located on the outside of said acid room as designated by the Fire Marshal.

This section shall not apply to manufacturers of acids.

Whenever acid is stored in an open lot, said lot shall be enclosed with a fence.

All acid rooms shall be plainly lettered on the outside, with letters not less than three (3) inches "ACID STORAGE."

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 720. Fireproof Acid Room. The walls of a fireproof acid room shall be constructed of brick, concrete, terra cotta or tile from the floor to the bottom of the floor joists above; the ceiling shall be of the same construction or of not less than one (1) inch of plaster on metal lath. All swinging doors shall be arranged to swing outward and to close automatically; sliding doors shall overlap the wall at least four (4) inches at sides and top. There shall be a sill constructed of brick

or concrete, rising not less than nine (9) inches from the floor. The floor shall be of concrete and where possible shall be connected with the sewer with an iron stone pipe. Where it is impossible for a basement to be connected with the sewer, a sump shall be constructed at the lowest point of the acid room, capable of containing two (2) carboys of acid. All doors shall be covered with galvanized iron on both sides, or may be constructed according to the fire door requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific. All windows shall be of wired glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, set in metal frames or wood frames covered with galvanized iron. All acid rooms shall be vented to the open air. If the acid room is in a basement the ceiling shall be connected with a floor pipe casing, passing through the first floor and ceiling.

FIRE CODE

SEC. 158. Penalty. Any person, firm, company or corporation, who shall violate or refuse to comply with the provisions of Section 157 of this Article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 163. Powder, Manufacture of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured or bring or cause to be brought into, or receive or keep or store, or suffer to remain within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any blasting powder, hercules or giant powder, nitro-glycerine, dualin, dynamite or other explosive liquid or material, or compound, having an explosive power greater than that of ordinary gunpowder, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded on the westerly side by Third street and San Bruno avenue; on the south by the county line; on the east by the waterfront of said city and county, and on the north by Islais creek.

SEC. 164. Powder Not to Be Stored Near Dwelling Place. (a) No blasting powder, hercules or giant powder, nitro-glycerine, dualin, dynamite, or any other explosive liquid or material, or compound, having an explosive power greater than that of ordinary gunpowder, kept or stored within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, which are bounded and described in Section 163 of this Article, shall be within five hundred (500) feet of any dwelling house or place of business.

(b) Provided, that this section shall not apply to the freight terminals and yards in said city and county of steam railroad corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, who receive or deliver freight within such terminals or yards, when the explosives received for shipment or held for delivery in such terminals or yards are in less than car-load lots.

(c) Provided, further, that this section shall not apply to the United States Government Reservation at the Presidio and Fort Mason (Black Point) or to any shipments of explosives to be used for the purpose of the United States Government.

SEC. 165. Nitro-Glycerine, Transportation of, Prohibited. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed from one place to another in the City and County of San Francisco, any liquid nitro-glycerine; and no person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured any liquid nitro-glycerine within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, and no liquid nitro-glycerine shall be kept or stored, in or about or on any premises or street, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 166. Gunpowder, Storage of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall receive, keep or store, or cause to be received, kept or stored, or aid or assist any person in receiving, keeping or storing gunpowder in a

larger quantity than ten (10) pounds, into or in any building or upon any premises, within the City and County of San Francisco, except while within the custody of a steam railroad carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, and in its freight terminals or yards, awaiting shipment by it, or pending delivery to a consignee, and except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 167. Gunpowder Containers. Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, keeping or storing more than ten (10) pounds of gunpowder, shall keep the same in an air-tight metallic vessel; said vessel shall be marked with the words, "Gunpowder, Dangerous", in plain letters, painted in white on a dark ground, not less than three (3) inches in height; said vessel shall be kept at all times in view near the entrance of the premises where kept, so as to be easily removed; said vessel shall contain not more than fifty (50) pounds of gunpowder.

SEC. 168. Designated Areas to Store Gunpowder. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep or store, or cause to be kept or stored, or aid or assist any person in receiving, keeping or storing more than fifty (50) pounds of gunpowder in the City and County of San Francisco, except within the freight terminals and yards in said city and county of steam railroad corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of the State of California, and receiving or delivering freight within such terminals or yards, when the explosives received for shipment or held for delivery in such terminals or yards are in less than carload lots, and except within those portions of said city and county, which are particularly designated and described in Section 163 of this Article, or under the conditions named therein.

SEC. 169. Gunpowder, Conveyance of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall convey or cause to be conveyed or assist in conveying, in any vehicle or otherwise any gunpowder, unless the same shall be securely packed in air-tight metallic packages; said packages shall be securely covered while in the vehicle.

SEC. 170. Gunpowder, Shipping of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall discharge gunpowder from any vessel, except from the vessel's side and before the said vessel shall have been hauled up to the wharf.

No vessel shall be permitted to remain at any wharf within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, more than twenty-four (24) hours after receiving gunpowder on board; and if the vessel shall lie at the wharf overnight, a watchman shall be kept on duty on board said vessel all night.

SEC. 171. Gunpowder on Wharf. All gunpowder deposited on the wharf for shipment, shall be immediately passed on board the vessel which is to receive the same.

All gunpowder landed or placed on any sidewalk, street or public way for forwarding or shipment, shall be forwarded or shipped immediately after it shall have been so landed or placed.

SEC. 172. Gunpowder on Vessels to Be Afloat. It shall be unlawful for any vessel to lie at any wharf, pier or bulkhead, with gunpowder on board, unless such vessel will be afloat at low tide.

SEC. 173. Duties of Police. It shall be the duty of all police officers to at once notify the Fire Marshal upon their becoming cognizant of the violation of any of the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 6

CRUDE PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, KEROSENE AND REFINING OILS

Sec. 200. Crude petroleum, storage of.

Sec. 201. Area excepted.

Sec. 202. Steel tanks for petroleum storage.

Sec. 203. Permit from the Fire Marshal.

- Sec. 204. Products of petroleum, storage of.
- Sec. 205. Storage tanks.
- Sec. 206. Storage in buildings.
- Sec. 207. Kerosene or coal oil, storage of.
- Sec. 208. Adulteration of oils prohibited.
- Sec. 209. Cases of heating oil to be stamped.
- Sec. 210. Test of oils.
- Sec. 211. Refining oils within certain limits.
- Sec. 216. Crude oil, storage of—Duties of Fire Marshal.

SEC. 200. Crude Petroleum, Storage of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep, store or permit the storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any crude petroleum, in larger quantities than fifty (50) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans or iron tanks, except within those portions of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described in the next section:

SEC. 201. Area Excepted. Commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the northerly and easterly end of Channel street; running thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of Channel street to its intersection with the center line of Division street; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of Division street to the center line of Potrero avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Potrero avenue to its intersection with the center line of Fifteenth street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Fifteenth street to its intersection with the center line of De Haro street; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of De Haro street to its intersection with the center line of Sixteenth street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Sixteenth street to its intersection with the center line of Carolina street; thence southerly along the center line of Carolina street to its intersection with the center line of Seventeenth street; thence easterly along the center line of Seventeenth street to its intersection with the center line of Wisconsin street; thence northerly along the center line of Wisconsin street to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Sixteenth street to its intersection with the center line of Mississippi street; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Mississippi street to its intersection with the center line of Mariposa street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Mariposa street to its intersection with the center line of Iowa street; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Iowa street to its intersection with the center line of Army street; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of Army street to its intersection with the center line of Bay Shore boulevard; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Bay Shore boulevard to its intersection with the center line of Oakdale avenue; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Oakdale avenue to its intersection with the center line of Third street; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Third street to its intersection with the center line of Bay Shore boulevard; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Bay Shore boulevard to the County Line of San Francisco; thence in an easterly direction following the County Line of San Francisco to its intersection with the Bay of San Francisco; thence in a northerly and northwesterly direction following the line of the waterfront to the point of commencement.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the northerly line of Beach street with the westerly line of Jones street; running thence northerly along the said westerly line of Jones street to the southerly line of Jefferson street; thence westerly along the said southerly line of Jefferson street to the easterly line of Leavenworth street; thence southerly along the said easterly line of Leavenworth street to the northerly line of Beach street; thence easterly along the said northerly line of Beach street to the westerly line of Jones street and the point of commencement, being all of 50 Vara Block number 230.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the easterly line of Leavenworth street with the northerly line of Jefferson street; running thence easterly along said northerly line of Jefferson street to the westerly line of Jones street; thence northerly along the said westerly line of Jones street to the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco; thence westerly along said shore line to the easterly line of Leavenworth street; thence southerly along said easterly line of Leavenworth street to the point of commencement.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the center line of Mason street with the center line of Beach street; running thence southerly along the center line of Mason street to its intersection with the center line of North Point street; thence easterly along the center line of North Point street to its intersection with the center line of Powell street; thence northerly along the center line of Powell street to its intersection with the center line of Beach street; thence westerly along the center line of Beach street to its intersection with the center line of Mason street and the point of commencement.

SEC. 202. Steel Tanks for Petroleum Storage. All crude petroleum kept or stored within the above described limits shall be stored in steel tanks; the thickness of the plates used in construction of said tanks shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Marshal.

All storage tanks shall be inclosed by a solid brick or reinforced concrete wall, capable of retaining the contents of the tank; there shall be no opening of any kind in said walls; said walls shall be of such construction, height and thickness as the Fire Marshal shall prescribe.

All storage tanks hereafter constructed shall be constructed, erected and placed in position to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 203. Permit from the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco may, when granting a permit to store and use crude petroleum for fuel in any part of said city and county grant with said permit an additional permit to keep on hand for use only enough crude petroleum as said Fire Marshal may determine necessary. Said crude petroleum shall be stored in such a place and manner as said Fire Marshal shall deem safe to life and property.

Provided, further, however, that this section shall not apply to gas companies in the storage or use of crude petroleum in the manufacture of illuminating gas for public use.

SEC. 204. Products of Petroleum, Storage of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep, store or permit the keeping of, or storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, in larger quantities than fifty (50) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans or iron tanks, in any one building or upon any premises, place or street, any of the products of petroleum, including gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or any hydrocarbon liquid, which will flash or emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature of below one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, except within those portions of the City and County of San Francisco which are particularly bounded and described in Section 201 of this Article, for the storage of crude petroleum.

SEC. 205. Storage Tanks. (a) All products of petroleum, including gasoline, benzine, naphtha or any hydrocarbon liquid, which will flash or emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, which are kept or stored within those portions of the City and County of San Francisco, and which are particularly bounded and described in this Article, for the storage of crude petroleum, shall be kept or stored in steel tanks. The thickness of the plates used in the construction of said storage tanks shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Marshal of said city and county.

(b) All such storage tanks hereafter constructed shall in all cases be inclosed and entirely surrounded by a solid brick or reinforced concrete wall, capable of retaining and holding the contents of each storage tank; there shall be no opening

of any kind in said walls; said walls shall be of such construction, height and thickness as the Fire Marshal of the city and county may prescribe.

(c) All storage tanks shall be constructed, erected and placed in position to the satisfaction and with the approval and under the direction of the Fire Marshal of the city and county.

SEC. 206. Storage in Buildings. In lieu of storing of any of the articles herein mentioned in steel tanks inclosed in brick or reinforced concrete walls, the said articles may be stored in a building or warehouse.

All buildings or warehouses used for the keeping or storing of any of the products of petroleum, including gasoline, benzine, naphtha or any hydrocarbon liquid, and within those portions of the City and County of San Francisco which are particularly bounded and described in Section 201 of this Article, for the storage of crude petroleum, shall be constructed of brick, stone or reinforced concrete, not to exceed one (1) story in height, and the walls of all said buildings or warehouses shall not be less than seventeen (17) inches in thickness if of brick or stone, and if of reinforced concrete, as per the provisions of Part II, Chapter 1 of the Municipal Code; the sills of all such buildings or warehouses shall be raised at least two (2) feet high, so as to prevent the overflow of such substances beyond the building or warehouse where any of the said articles may be kept or stored.

All said buildings or warehouses must in all respects be fireproof and devoted exclusively to the storage of said articles.

SEC. 207. Kerosene or Coal Oil, Storage of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall keep, store or permit the storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any kerosene or coal oil, in any one building or upon any premises or street, in larger quantities than five hundred (500) gallons, to be always kept in metal cans or iron tanks, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, which is particularly bounded and described in Section 201 of this Article, and all buildings to be used for the storage of kerosene or coal oil and within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, which is particularly bounded and described in Section 201 of this Article, shall be constructed as provided in Sections 204, 205 and 206, inclusive, of this Article.

SEC. 208. Adulteration of Oils Prohibited. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall mix, adulterate or offer for sale any oils used for heating or illuminating purposes, with benzine, naphtha, gasoline or any other substance; and all oils or fluids manufactured from petroleum or any of its products to be used for heating or illuminating purposes, shall be required to stand a fire test of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it shall flash or emit an inflammable vapor.

SEC. 209. Cases of Heating Oil to Be Stamped. Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, manufacturing or selling heating or illuminating oils or fluids made from petroleum or any of its products, shall be required to have stamped upon the case, package or can where easily seen, and in plain letters at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in length, the name of the oil or fluid which the case, package or can contains; the name of the seller thereof and his place of business, and if the case, package or can contains kerosene or coal oil to be used for heating or illuminating purposes, the words, "Warranted to stand a fire test of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, or better, before it will flash or emit an inflammable vapor", shall also be stamped on each case, package or can; and any seller disposing of five (5) gallons, more or less, in metal cans or otherwise, shall furnish a sample of the oil, whenever requested to do so by the Fire Marshal, for the purpose of testing.

SEC. 210. Test of Oils. (a) On any question arising under the provisions of this Article as to the character of the oils mentioned in this Article, the same shall be tested by the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, and he shall decide the test of such oils, and the decision of the Fire Marshal shall be final.

(b) The said oils shall be tested and their quality determined by the Fire Marshal, using an electric spark open tester; and it shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to carry out the provisions of this Article in regard to all products of petroleum, and said Fire Marshal may enter on any premises, place or store where such oils are manufactured, stored, kept or sold, for the purpose of examining such oils, and no person shall hinder or obstruct such officer in carrying out the foregoing provisions of this section.

SEC. 211. Refining Oils Within Certain Limits. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation, shall boil or refine any crude petroleum or any of its products or boil or refine any oils, or maintain or erect or cause to be erected any works for boiling or refining oils, within the City and County of San Francisco, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded on the westerly side by Third street and San Bruno avenue; on the south by the county line; on the east by the waterfront of said city and county, and on the north by Islais creek.

SEC. 216. Crude Oil, Storage of—Duties of Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal shall be and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to prescribe the necessary conditions which shall govern the exercise of special privileges granted for the storage and use of crude oil or petroleum as a fuel, by persons, firms and corporations in this city and county; also, to see that the conditions thus imposed are strictly conformed to by the respective petitioners. Furthermore, said Fire Marshal shall, upon the request of the respective petitioners, furnish them with a written or printed copy of the conditions so imposed by him, for their information and guidance as to the manner in which they will be permitted to store and burn crude oil or petroleum, and shall also furnish the clerk of this board with a copy of said conditions.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 715. Carbide Storage Buildings. All buildings to be used for the storage of calcium carbide within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco specified and described in Part II, Chapter IV, Section 241 shall be constructed of corrugated iron, brick or stone, not to exceed one (1) story in height, and the walls of said brick or stone buildings shall not be less than sixteen (16) inches in thickness, and must in all respects be fire and waterproof, and devoted exclusively to the storage of calcium carbide, and in all such buildings no artificial light or heat shall be permitted.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 7

CALCIUM CARBIDE, ACETYLENE, ILLUMINATING GAS, GAS ENGINES

- Sec. 240. Calcium carbide, transportation of.
- Sec. 241. Calcium carbide, storage of—Permit.
- Sec. 242. Generators—Generator houses.
- Sec. 243. Calcium carbide for welding generators, storage of.
- Sec. 244. Generators, construction of.
- Sec. 245. Calcium carbide, sale of.
- Sec. 246. Liquefied acetylene.
- Sec. 247. Duty of the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 240. Calcium Carbide, Transportation of. All calcium carbide in transit through the City and County of San Francisco must be inclosed in hermetically sealed metal receptacles and plainly marked "Calcium Carbide—Dangerous if Not Kept Dry", and no such receptacle shall contain more than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds of said carbide.

SEC. 241. Calcium Carbide, Storage of—Permit. All calcium carbide shall be kept in hermetically sealed metal receptacles.

And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, association or corporation to keep, store or permit the keeping or storage of, within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, any calcium carbide in greater quantities than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds in the aggregate, except in that portion of said city and county bounded on the westerly side by Third street and San Bruno avenue, on the south by the county line, on the east by the waterfront of said city and county, and on the north by Islais creek.

Provided, however, that the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco may, when granting a permit to erect any gas machine in any part of said city and county, grant with said permit an additional permit to keep on hand for use only enough calcium carbide, not to exceed one hundred (100) pounds in the aggregate, to supply said gas machine. Said calcium carbide to be stored in such a place and manner as said Fire Marshal shall deem safe to life and property.

SEC. 242. Generators—Generator Houses. Generators shall be located at a place designated by the Fire Marshal.

Generator houses shall be constructed of non-combustible material, and shall be well ventilated to the outer air in a manner to be approved by the Department of Public Works.

No materials of any kind shall be stored in a generator house.

SEC. 243. Calcium Carbide for Welding Generators, Storage of. All calcium carbide shall be stored in a water-proof metal receptacle on wheels, marked, "Calcium Carbide, Dangerous if Not Kept Dry". Said receptacle shall be placed near the front entrance to the building so that it can be easily removed in case of fire.

A sign with letters at least three (3) inches high, marked "Calcium Carbide" shall be placed on front of the building at the entrance.

Calcium carbide in quantities not to exceed four hundred (400) pounds may be stored, when contained in approved metal packages not to exceed one hundred (100) pounds each, provided that all but one of the packages of each size of carbide shall be sealed and the seals shall not be broken so long as there is carbide in excess of one (1) pound in any other unsealed package in the building.

SEC. 244. Generators, Construction of. Generators shall be of approved construction and shall be plainly marked with the maximum rate in cubic feet of acetylene per hour for which they are designated, the amount of carbide for a single charge, the manufacturer's name and address, and the name or number of the type of machine.

(a) Under no conditions must acetylene be subjected to more than fifteen (15) pounds pressure per square inch unless it is dissolved in acetone or other approved solvent and contained in a cylinder. Self-compression generators which develop pressures above fifteen (15) pounds to the square inch are absolutely prohibited.

(b) The use of liquid acetylene or gas generated therefrom is absolutely prohibited.

(c) Tests of generators or piping for leaks must not be made with a flame and a flame must never be applied to an outlet from which the burner has been removed. Tests for leaks should be made with soapy water.

(d) Soldering irons shall not be used on acetylene generators until it is certain that all gas has been removed. Soldering irons shall not be used on acetylene cylinders under any conditions.

(e) The charging of the generator and handling of the calcium carbide shall be by daylight only and no fire or artificial light, other than incandescent electric vapor-proof lights, shall be permitted within ten (10) feet of the generator unless separated therefrom by a brick or other non-combustible wall having no opening within ten (10) feet of said generator.

(f) Electrical apparatus, such as switches, telephones, and other apparatus which may cause a spark, must not be located in any generating or gas storage room. All electrical installation shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code.

(g) Under no circumstances shall the solid residuum or exhausted material be allowed to go into any sewer pipes or drains.

The Fire Marshal shall have power to revoke or suspend any permit granted under the terms of this Article for violations of any of its provisions.

SEC. 245. Calcium Carbide, Sale of. No calcium carbide shall be kept or stored in any building used for dwelling purposes, and not more than one hundred twenty (120) pounds of calcium carbide, either in cans, cartridges or otherwise, shall be stored in any building used as a garage, or for mercantile or manufacturing purposes, and this amount shall be kept only on a written or printed permit obtained from the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco, which permit shall provide that all packages of calcium carbide (not to exceed one hundred twenty (120) pounds in the aggregate) shall be kept in water-tight packages, no one package to contain more than ten (10) pounds of calcium carbide, and further provided that all packages of calcium carbide shall be kept at all times in an iron water-tight receptacle. Said receptacle shall be placed near the front entrance of the premises, so as to be easily removed in case of fire, and shall be plainly marked with letters of not less than three (3) inches, "Calcium Carbide, Dangerous if Not Kept Dry".

SEC. 246. Liquefied Acetylene. The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 247. Duty of the Fire Marshal. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to carry out the provisions of this Article, and the said officer shall have access to any and all buildings during the daytime where calcium carbide is stored or kept, to see that all the provisions of this Article are strictly complied with.

ARTICLE 8

REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS

Sec. 275. Regulations, all establishments.

Sec. 276. Regulations, "New Establishments".

SEC. 275. Regulations, All Establishments. The following regulations shall apply to all establishments in any place, room or space, upon or within any building or structure, where any alcoholic beverage and food of any kind or character is served, and where a theatrical, operatic, vaudeville or dancing performance, or any combination of such performance, is conducted or permitted upon the floor, a platform, or a stage, upon or within said place, room or space, which may be in operation on the 5th day of November, 1936, as well as to all such establishments which may hereafter be operated, maintained or conducted.

(a) All drapes, hangings, curtains and decorations, including curtains, drapes and hangings on or over windows shall be fire-proofed and kept permanently fire-proofed, to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety; and whenever the said Bureau shall determine that any drape, hanging, curtain or decoration in any such establishment has ceased to be fire-proofed, the said Bureau shall cause the same to be removed or to be re-fire-proofed to the satisfaction of said Bureau.

(b) No drapes, hangings, curtains or decorations shall be installed in any such establishment without approval therefor being first had and obtained from the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. In this connection a sample of the fire-proofed material from which said drapes, hangings, curtains or decorations are proposed to be made shall be furnished to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety for its inspection.

(c) The doors serving as exits, or leading to exits, from any such establishment shall be arranged so as to open outwardly and shall be of such width as, in the opinion of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, shall be sufficient to provide a safe means of exit for all patrons and employees of said establishment in case of fire or other panic. Said doors shall remain unlocked during the time said establishment is open to the public or shall be equipped with panic bolts approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. All doorways and passageways leading thereto shall be kept clear and unobstructed. When permission is granted by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to allow exits to open on an alley or open court, said alley or open court must be kept clear and unobstructed and well lighted at all times. In lieu of satisfactory means of egress from any such establishment the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety may, as safety measures, order the installation of an approved automatic sprinkler system and/or the installation of metallic fire escapes with stairway extensions suspended from the first balcony of said escape which, when operated, shall reach the ground. The kind and location of said equipment shall be approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and the construction thereof shall be in accordance with the direction of the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works.

(d) No windows shall be obstructed in any manner. All windows opening onto a fire escape shall be of the French type windows opening outward, but so hung as not to obstruct when in an open position, said fire escape, provided, however, that windows of the double-hung type which, when in the open position, will provide a clear and unobstructed space not less than thirty (30) inches in width, nor less than thirty-six (36) inches in height, the top of the stool or sill of which shall not be more than thirty (30) inches in height above the floor level, or a door, opening outward onto said fire escape and so constructed as not to obstruct, when in the open position, the said fire escape, shall be permitted in lieu of said French type windows.

(e) Open flames shall not be permitted in any such establishment except where said flames are used for cooking purposes, provided, however, that a system of gas illumination for emergency purposes will be permitted when approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. The use of candles on tables for purposes of decoration and/or illumination may be permitted if said candles, when lighted, are protected in such manner as may be approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

(f) In every such establishment where rooms are used as dressing rooms for entertainers or for storage purposes, the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety may require the installation therein of an approved system of automatic sprinklers, and the use and maintenance of such rooms shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

(g) There shall be maintained in all such establishments at least two (2) fire extinguishers of a type approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, said extinguishers to be kept in good working order and to be recharged at least every six (6) months. Additional fire extinguishers shall be installed as may be required by said Bureau. All such extinguishers shall be placed in and about the premises as said Bureau may designate and the employees in and about said establishments shall be instructed in the proper care and operation of said extinguishers.

(h) All exits including fire escapes shall be indicated by electrically illuminated signs of such design and so located as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, and said signs shall be kept burning continuously while said establishments are open to the public. No material or substance of any character shall be so placed as to prevent a clear and unobstructed view of said signs by all of the patrons and employees of the establishment concerned. All artificial illumination, except as in this Article otherwise provided, shall be electrical and where installed in exit signs, corridors, hallways

and stairways shall be maintained on an electrical circuit separate and distinct from the normal illuminating system of the premises.

SEC. 276. Regulations, "New Establishments". The following regulations, together with the regulations hereinbefore set forth, except as the same may be modified by this section, shall apply to all establishments not in existence on the 5th day of November, 1936, and which may be opened hereafter, which said last mentioned establishments, for the purpose of reference, shall be designated as "new" such establishments.

(a) All exits from "new" such establishments shall open upon a street or alley or upon an open court, corridor or vestibule leading to a street or alley. The width of such corridor, court, street or alley shall be not less than seven (7) feet and the width of any such vestibule shall be not less than the required width of the exit which it serves and all such corridors, courts or alleys shall be well lighted at all times by either natural or electric light.

(b) All such "new" establishments conducted on a street level of any building shall have not less than two (2) exits each of which said exits shall be at least five (5) feet in width; each of said exits shall open directly into an open street or into a lane, alley or court which opens directly into an open street.

(c) In all such "new" establishments conducted or maintained above the ground floor of any building there shall be at least two (2) stairways for the exit of patrons from said "new" establishment, provided that a fire escape of approved construction equipped with an approved stairway extension suspended from the first balcony of said escape and which when operated shall reach the ground, may take the place of such required stairway; said fire escape shall be of such width, and so located, as the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety may require. And, provided, further, that said fire escape may take the place of a stairway beginning at the second floor level, not of a stairway required to ground level. The width of the stairway leading from said establishment to the street shall be at least five (5) feet, provided said establishment shall accommodate not more than one hundred (100) patrons, nor have an area of more than twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet. In such "new" establishments accommodating more than one hundred (100) patrons or having an area of more than twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet, one additional stairway not less than five (5) feet wide or an approved fire escape shall be provided for each additional five thousand (5000) square feet or portion thereof. Said stairways and/or fire escapes shall be as widely separated as possible. Elevators will not be accepted in lieu of stairways or fire escapes. When there may be conditions whereby the installation of additional means of egress is impracticable, in the opinion of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, an approved system of automatic sprinklers may be accepted in lieu thereof.

(d) In the case of a "new" such establishment located at street level with a street frontage of less than fifteen (15) feet, and in the case of all "new" such establishments located below the level of a street, from which there is but one (1) exit leading to said street or alley, the kitchen of said establishment shall be located in the rear half of said premises and patrons shall not be served in any portion of said premises which are located in the rear of the kitchen, provided, however, that the provisions relating to location of the kitchen shall not apply where an approved system of automatic sprinklers is installed and maintained.

(e) In all such "new" establishments, all hallways or corridors, leading to exits or to stairways or to fire escapes accepted in lieu of stairways, shall not be less than five (5) feet in width. Provided, however, where such establishments are located upon the roof, an upper floor, or a basement, or cellar floor upon or within any building or structure, the width of the hallways or corridors into which such stairways may empty shall not be less than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the combined width of said stairways. Said stairways, hallways and corridors shall, at all times while said establishments are in operation, be brightly lighted by

electric lights, and the ceilings, walls and soffits of said stairways together with the ceiling and walls of all said hallways and corridors shall be plastered with not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch of cement plaster on metal laths.

(f) All such "new" establishments conducted and maintained in any part of a building below the level of the adjoining street, shall be provided with at least two (2) stairways each not less than six (6) feet in width and each said stairway shall lead to an exit equal in width to that of said stairway and said exit shall open directly into a street, lane, alley or court the width of which shall not be less than seven (7) feet.

HEALTH CODE

SEC. 460. Establishments Serving Alcoholic Beverages and Food and Furnishing Entertainment Defined. The establishments referred to in Sections 460 to 466, inclusive, of this Article, are hereby defined to be any place, room, or space, upon or within any building or structure, where any alcoholic beverage and food of any kind or character is served, and where a theatrical, operatic, vaudeville or dancing performance, or any combination of such performance, is conducted or permitted upon the floor, a platform, or a stage, upon or within said place, room or space.

SEC. 461. Permits. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to conduct or maintain any such establishment in the City and County of San Francisco without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Department of Public Health. No such permit shall be issued by the Department of Public Health until the issuance of the same has been approved by the Department of Electricity, the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

SEC. 462. Application—Investigation, Etc. Application for said permit shall be made to the Department of Public Health, which said application shall state the proposed location of said establishment, the character of the building in which the same is proposed to be conducted or maintained, and a detailed plan of the premises contemplated to be occupied by the applicant, as well as the number of patrons to be accommodated at any one time in said establishment. Upon receipt of said application the Department of Public Health shall forthwith send copies thereof to the Department of Electricity, the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. It shall be the duty of each of the said bureaus and departments, upon receipt of said application, to investigate the condition of the premises in which said establishment is proposed to be maintained in so far as said conditions come under the jurisdiction of the said respective bureaus and departments, and, upon the completion of said investigation, to approve or disapprove the granting of said permit. In the event of the disapproval of the application by any of said bureaus or departments, said application for said permit shall be denied.

SEC. 463. Application, Existing Establishments. Any person, firm or corporation conducting or maintaining such establishment in the City and County of San Francisco on the 5th day of November, 1936, shall make immediate application to the Department of Public Health for a permit to continue the maintenance and conduct of said establishment.

SEC. 464. Grounds for Permit Revocations—Procedure. Any violation of any existing laws of the City and County of San Francisco shall constitute and shall be so construed as to be sufficient reason for the revocation of any permit. Any permit issued pursuant to the provisions of Sections 460 to 466, inclusive, of this Article, may be revoked by the Director of Public Health for cause, upon application of any one or more of the Departments or Bureaus whose approval was first necessary for the issuance of the permit, after due hearing shall be

first had thereon; and reasonable notice shall be given to the person, firm or corporation charged with the said violation, and of the time, place and date set for the hearing on the revocation of said permit.

SEC. 465. Discretion of Officers, Etc. Whenever any discretion as to the operation, construction or equipment of any such establishment, by Sections 460 to 466, inclusive, of this Article, given to any officer, board, bureau, department or commission, the said officer, board, bureau, department or commission shall exercise said discretion only in so far as the same is necessary for the safety of the patrons and employees and other persons frequenting said establishment.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 9

GARAGES

Sec. 300. Definitions.

- (a) Automobile.
- (b) Gasoline.
- (c) Commercial garage.
- (d) Public garage.
- (e) Dwelling.
- (f) Flats.
- (g) Apartment house.
- (h) Private garage.
- (i) Privileges—Public garage owner.
- (j) School.
- (k) Hospital.
- (l) Church.
- (m) Theatre.

Sec. 301. Storage, space for.

Sec. 302. Public or commercial garage, permit for.

Sec. 303. Application for permit—Requisites.

Sec. 305. Permit not transferable.

Sec. 306. Permits and applications for public or commercial garages.

Sec. 307. Shops maintained in garages.

Sec. 308. Gasoline, storage of, permit for.

Sec. 309. Tanks, pipes and pumps.

Sec. 310. Safety regulations.

Sec. 311. Duties of Fire Marshal.

SEC. 300. Definitions. Whenever used in this Article the following terms and words are defined as herein specified and shall be deemed and construed to have the meaning ascribed to them in this Article as follows:

(a) **Automobile.** Automobile shall mean any self-propelling vehicle operating on land except railroad trains and street railway cars.

(b) **Gasoline.** Gasoline shall mean and include any product of petroleum flashing below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit. The Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco shall determine such flashing point.

(c) **Commercial Garage.** Commercial garage shall mean a building wherein four (4) or more automobiles used or maintained or designed for the transportation of persons or property and operated by the owner or owners thereof are kept, stored, repaired and/or serviced, and where no charge is made for the storage, keeping, repairing and servicing of same.

(d) **Public Garage.** Public garage shall mean any building, structure or part thereof, wherein four (4) or more automobiles are kept or stored by the public, or wherein storage facilities for an automobile or automobiles are advertised by any sign or device affixed to or painted upon said building or structure or any part thereof, or where a charge is made for the keeping of four or more auto-

mobiles. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the advertising of automobile storage space in or on hotel or apartment house buildings or in flats or dwellings when such storage space is advertised and furnished only in conjunction with the rental of living accommodations therein.

(e) **Dwelling.** Dwelling shall mean a building which is used, or which is intended or designed to be used, as the home or residence of not more than two (2) separate families or households, and/or in which not more than fifteen (15) rooms shall be used for the accommodations of boarders and when no part of which structure or building is used as a store or for any business purpose. Two (2) or more such dwellings may be connected on each story and used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall be left unaltered and kept open and in use as such.

(f) **Flats.** Flats shall mean a building of two (2) or more stories containing separate dwellings, each dwelling having an independent entrance on the level of the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor.

(g) **Apartment House.** Apartment house shall mean any building or portion thereof more than one (1) story in height which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied or which is occupied as the home or residence of three (3) or more families living independently of each other and doing their cooking in the said building; the several apartments or places of residence in which are entered from a common entrance and/or common halls.

(h) **Private Garage.** Private garage shall mean any other building or structure or part thereof or space therein where one (1) or more automobiles are kept or stored, except such places and establishments specifically regulated by other laws of the City and County of San Francisco.

(i) **Privileges—Public Garage Owner.** In addition to providing storage facilities for automobiles, any person, firm or corporation in possession of a permit for the operation of a public garage as herein defined shall be permitted to engage in the cleaning, repairing and servicing of automobiles and their equipment and the storing and selling of gasoline and petroleum products, automobile supplies and accessories.

(j) **School.** Any building in which is housed any institution of learning conducted or operated under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco, or any institution of learning wherein a general course of study is maintained or carried on by the State of California or by any agency thereof, or any institution of learning attendance at which will satisfy the compulsory educational laws of the State of California, or any college or university whereat advanced courses in advanced education are maintained and which has an average daily attendance of, at least, twenty (20) pupils.

(k) **Hospital.** Any institution conducted in accordance with the laws of the State of California or the laws of the City and County of San Francisco for the care of the sick or injured which has accommodation for not less than twenty (20) patients; provided, however, that for the purposes of this Article, any institution maintained by the City and County of San Francisco for the rendering of emergency care or services to the sick or injured shall not be deemed to be a hospital.

(l) **Church.** Any building erected and used for the purposes of religious worship and where religious services are held at regular stated intervals and where no part of such structure is used or occupied for commercial purposes.

(m) **Theatre.** Any building in which the major portion of said building is devoted exclusively to theatrical, operatic or moving picture performances, and which is constructed or maintained in accordance with the provisions of Part II, Chapter I of the Municipal Code.

SEC. 301. Storage, Space for. Space for the storage of automobiles may be maintained in any flat or dwelling house building, provided that where such space exceeds four hundred fifty (450) square feet the construction of said portion of said flat or dwelling house building used for the storage of automobiles

shall conform with the State Housing Act; and provided further, that it shall be unlawful for the owner or occupant of any flat or dwelling house building in which space is maintained for the storage of automobiles to store, or to permit to be stored, or to receive for storage therein, more than one (1) automobile belonging to persons not residing in said flat or dwelling house building. And it is further provided that the posting of a "to let" sign referring to garage space in apartment houses or in such private dwellings shall not be deemed to be in violation of this Article.

SEC. 302. Public or Commercial Garage, Permit for. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish, conduct, maintain or operate a public or commercial garage without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco. Every such permit shall contain the name of the person, firm or corporation to whom the same is issued and the location of the premises upon which such public or commercial garage is to be located.

SEC. 303. Application for Permit—Requisites. Every application for a permit to establish, conduct, maintain or operate a public or commercial garage shall, before action is taken thereon by the Fire Department, be referred to the Fire Marshal and the Department of Public Works for investigation and report. No such permit shall be granted unless applicant agrees to comply in all respects with the requirements of this Article; provided, further, that in the event any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of a public or commercial garage in a building which in any manner does not conform to the provisions of this Article, shall vacate the premises, or discontinue such business, then, and in that event, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to subsequently establish, conduct, maintain, or operate the said premises as a public or commercial garage, unless such premises shall be made to comply with all the requirements of this Article.

SEC. 305. Permit Not Transferable. A permit to establish, conduct, maintain or operate a public or commercial garage is not transferable without the consent of the Fire Department.

SEC. 306. Permits and Applications for Public or Commercial Garages. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation hereafter to establish, operate or maintain a garage within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, where more than one (1) quart of gasoline is stored or kept, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance establishing procedure by Departments and Officers for the issuance, transfer and revocation of permits and licenses, and appeals based thereon; provided, however, that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall not grant or issue any permit to establish, construct, operate or maintain a garage upon any lot, wharf, pier or other premises, the nearest point of the property line of which shall come within two hundred (200) feet of any point on the property line of any hospital or within sixty (60) feet of the nearest point on the property line of any church or theatre or within one hundred fifty (150) feet of any entrance of any school, said measurements to be taken in a straight line between the nearest property line of the hospital, church or theatre and the nearest property line of the garage and between the nearest entrances to any school and the nearest property line of the garage; provided, however, that in no event shall the nearest property line of any garage be within one hundred (100) feet of the nearest property line of any school.

All applications for permits shall be made in writing, shall contain a description of the lot or premises upon which it is sought to erect and maintain such public or commercial garage, including the dimensions of the lot or premises together with a complete floor plan and drawings showing the elevation of all structures to be erected thereon.

Permits heretofore issued to maintain and operate any public or commercial garage, in accordance with the provisions of any ordinances heretofore existing, shall remain in full force and effect unless such permit has been revoked or the public or commercial garage for which said permit has been issued has not been operated for a period of six (6) months. No permit for the operation of a public or commercial garage, issued in accordance with the provisions of this Article, or any other ordinance heretofore existing, shall be assigned or transferred without the written approval of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

SEC. 307. Shops Maintained in Garages. An automobile repair shop, tire vulcanizing shop, battery shop and automobile painting shop, may be maintained in a public or commercial garage provided they are separated from the automobile storage section of the public or commercial garage by partitions of concrete, brick or terra cotta tile, which shall extend from the floor to the ceiling, or floor to the roof above; provided, however, that no battery shop or automobile painting shop shall be maintained in any public or commercial garage located under a place of public assembly or basement of any building occupied by a public or commercial garage. All openings in said partitions shall be located as directed by the Department of Public Works and the protection to such openings shall consist of an approved Underwriter's Automatic Fire Door on inclined tracks with fusible links or an approved Underwriter's Automatic Rolling Steel Shutter with fusible links, in addition to the temporary protection for opening or closing, which must be constructed of plates and angles, and if glazed, wire glass only shall be used. All such shops shall be conducted, maintained and operated as required by all ordinances governing such establishments.

SEC. 308. Gasoline, Storage of, Permit for. Whenever the word "approved" shall hereafter appear in this Article, it shall mean approved by the Fire Marshal.

(a) Permission must be received from the Fire Marshal before storing or keeping gasoline in or for any public or commercial garage, but in no event shall the quantity exceed the maximum prescribed in this section.

(b) Not more than one (1) approved five (5) gallon can of gasoline and approved portable filling tanks containing not more than fifty (50) gallons of gasoline each may be stored or kept inside of any public or commercial garage, except such gasoline which is contained in the reservoirs of automobiles stored therein. Not more than one (1) approved portable filling tank shall be allowed on any one floor of a public or commercial garage.

(c) Additional gasoline may be stored or kept for a public or commercial garage in approved tanks, outside the walls of the building and buried underground. Not more than four (4) tanks containing not more than five hundred fifty (550) gallons of gasoline each, making twenty-two hundred (2200) gallons in the aggregate, shall be allowed to be stored or kept for any one (1) public or commercial garage. All such tanks shall be constructed of galvanized steel at least number twelve (12) gauge in thickness or iron not less than three-sixteenth (3/16) of an inch in thickness. All tanks shall be coated on the outside with tar or other suitable rust resisting compound.

(d) The Fire Marshal may grant permission to store or keep gasoline in excess of the above limitations, if in his judgment the additional gasoline is deemed necessary, but such additional gasoline shall be stored or kept only upon conditions and under such regulations as may be required by said officer.

(e) A permit shall be required from the Fire Marshal to store or keep gasoline in excess of five (5) gallons in or for any private garage. The Fire Marshal shall determine the amount of gasoline, if any, that may be stored, but in no event shall the quantity exceed the maximum allowed for a public or commercial garage. Said gasoline shall be stored or kept as required for a public or commercial garage.

SEC. 309. Tanks, Pipes and Pumps. All underground gasoline storage tanks, pipes and appurtenances used in connection with a public, commercial or pri

vate garage shall be installed as follows, unless otherwise required by the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation:

(a) All underground tanks shall be placed outside the building, under the sidewalk, close to the curb line;

(b) The top of each such tank shall be at least four (4) feet below the sidewalk and the space between the top of the tank and sidewalk shall be filled with earth;

(c) No such tank shall be connected with another so that gasoline can flow or be pumped from one underground tank to another;

(d) All such tanks shall be set on a firm foundation and, where water is encountered, tanks shall be enclosed in an approved water-tight reinforced concrete vault;

(e) Where two (2) or more tanks are installed, there shall be an approved brick or concrete dividing wall between each tank not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness or three (3) feet of earth;

(f) Each tank shall have a separate filling pipe extending up to the sidewalk or grade, capped with a screw cap, which must be screwed up tight at all times except when filling, and shall be covered with a metal plate flush with the sidewalk or grade;

(g) Each such tank shall have a separate one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch vent pipe extending out of the top of the tank to a height of not less than twelve (12) feet and capped with a double return bend equipped with a non-corrodible wire screen of thirty (30) mesh. The lower end of vent pipe shall not extend through the top into the tank for a distance of more than one (1) inch. Vent pipe shall be on the outside of the building and terminate not less than three (3) feet, measured horizontally and vertically, from any window or other building opening;

(h) Each such tank shall have at least one (1) suction pipe. Two (2) or more tanks may be connected with one (1) pump, provided the suction pipes siamese at the pump with valves to close each suction pipe;

(i) All pipes shall lead out of the extreme top of each tank; and shall be at least twelve (12) inches underground or enclosed in concrete. Said pipes shall have a fall toward the tank;

(j) All pipes and fittings shall be standard, full weight galvanized iron, or equivalent, and shall be put together with litharge and glycerine;

(k) Tanks and pipes shall not be covered until an inspection has been made by the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation and permission so to do has been granted by said officer. The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation shall be notified when the work is ready for inspection;

(l) Gasoline shall be taken from such tanks only by means of an approved pump, which shall be installed in an approved location. No gravity, siphon or pressure system shall be used for taking gasoline from any tank;

(m) The Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation shall have the right at any time to take, or demand to be taken, a test for leaks on any tank, pipes or appurtenances, and, if found to be defective, shall demand that they be repaired or replaced.

SEC. 310. Safety Regulations. The following safety regulations shall govern the operation and maintenance of public, commercial and private garages:

(a) Each underground tank shall be filled with gasoline only through pipe or hose connected to a tank truck, leading through continuous metal fittings or connections, properly grounded to and into the filling pipe of such underground tank;

(b) The reservoir of an automobile shall be filled with gasoline only through an approved hose connected to a pump on a portable filling tank or underground tank;

(c) Wherever possible, portable filling tanks shall always be kept near the entrance of garage when not in use;

(d) No gasoline shall be allowed to be kept or conveyed in open receptacles inside a garage;

(e) No smoking shall be allowed inside of any garage and notices to that effect shall be conspicuously posted as required by the Fire Marshal;

(f) All inflammable waste and rubbish shall be kept at all times in metal receptacles fitted with a tight cover until removed from the premises;

(g) Sawdust shall not be kept and sawdust or other flammable material shall not be used for the purpose of absorbing oil, grease or gasoline. Oil and grease shall not be allowed to accumulate on the floor of any garage. Gasoline shall not be used for cleaning the engine of any automobile;

(h) All lights on an automobile shall be extinguished before filling reservoir with gasoline and the engine of said automobile shall not be in motion;

(i) No gasoline, grease, oil or flammable liquids of any kind shall be allowed to flow or be placed into the drainage system;

(j) No tank truck, empty or otherwise, used for the transportation of flammable liquids shall be admitted inside any garage, unless the garage is used exclusively for the keeping of such vehicles;

(k) The heating of any garage shall be accomplished only by an approved steam or hot water system;

(l) Gasoline shall not be kept or stored below the first floor of any garage, except that which is contained in the reservoirs of automobiles stored therein;

(m) No system of artificial lighting other than incandescent electric lamps shall be installed. All portable lights shall be equipped with keyless sockets and lamp guards. All electric switches, sockets and plugs shall be at least four (4) feet above the floor. All electric wiring shall be installed as required by the Department of Electricity;

(n) All electric motors or devices capable of emitting an exposed spark shall be located at least four (4) feet above the floor;

(o) All lockers shall be constructed entirely of incombustible materials and no gasoline, oils or other flammable liquid shall be kept therein;

(p) At least one (1) approved fire extinguisher containing not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) gallons of chemical, if of the soda and acid or foam type, or not less than one (1) quart if of the carbon tetra-chloride type, shall be provided for every one thousand (1,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof, which shall be installed and located as required by the Fire Marshal. Not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the total number of such fire extinguishers may be of the carbon tetra-chloride type. All extinguishers of the carbon tetra-chloride type must be kept filled with the proper fluid at all times. All extinguishers of the soda and acid or foam type must be properly recharged not less than once each year and date of such recharging shown on tag attached thereto. Near each such fire extinguisher there shall be maintained an approved bucket of clean, dry sand. In addition to the buckets of sand, every public and commercial garage shall maintain on each floor, an approved barrel of clean, dry sand. All of the above containers of sand shall have painted thereon in an approved manner, the words: "Sand—For Fire Use";

(q) No stove, forge, torch, furnace, heating apparatus, flame, fire or other apparatus, device or equipment which the Fire Marshal shall deem to be hazardous, shall be maintained or kept unless approved by the Fire Marshal;

(r) All automobiles shall be spaced in an approved manner so as to allow members of the Fire Department or other persons to easily reach any automobile or any part of the premises in case of fire;

(s) No portion of any garage shall be used for the storage or keeping of goods, merchandise or any flammable material, except the necessary automobile parts, accessories and supplies;

(t) All waste oil (crankcase drainings) shall be kept in an approved tank, buried underground as required by the Fire Marshal. No such oil shall be kept in cans or drums above ground.

SEC. 311. Duties of Fire Marshal. (a) It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this Article are complied with, except the supervision of building construction and alteration, and for that purpose shall have access at all times to any and all public, commercial and private garages.

(b) In the event that any person, firm or corporation to whom a permit has been granted by the Fire Department to establish, conduct, maintain or operate a public or commercial garage shall violate, cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of this Article (which are for the public safety), it shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to notify said person, firm or corporation in writing to appear before the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco within five (5) days after the service of said notice to then and there show cause why the permit which has been granted to establish, conduct, maintain or operate a public or commercial garage shall not be revoked.

(c) If the said person, firm or corporation on whom said notice was served by the Fire Marshal to appear before the Fire Department fails or refuses to appear before the said Fire Department it shall be the duty of the said Fire Department to notify in writing said person, firm or corporation to whom a permit has been issued that said permit, through failure or neglect to appear before the Fire Department is revoked. Said person, firm or corporation on whom notice was served by the Fire Marshal and who failed, refused or neglected to appear before said Fire Department, is hereafter liable to the penalty imposed by this Article, if said person, firm or corporation shall continue to conduct, maintain or operate such public or commercial garage after being notified in writing that the permit issued by the Fire Department has been revoked.

(d) The Fire Marshal shall have the right to revoke any permit that has been issued for the storage of gasoline for violation of any of the provisions of this Article.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 775. Public and Commercial Garages. Every building, structure or part thereof hereafter erected, altered or changed so as to be occupied, conducted, maintained or operated as a public or commercial garage shall be of "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" construction as defined in this Chapter, provided said building or structure is not more than one (1) story in height, and if more than one (1) story in height, it shall be of either "Class A" or "Class B" construction. The roof of such "Class C" building or structure shall be of metal supported on steel or timber trusses. The floors of all garages shall be concrete construction or steel frame with concrete construction.

SEC. 776. Garage in Building for Other Purposes. A public or commercial garage shall not be maintained in any building that is occupied in any part for any other purpose than that necessary for the operation of a public or commercial garage, unless said building is of "Class A" or "Class B" construction throughout. The portion occupied as a public or commercial garage shall have no entrance, exit, or other opening of any kind whatsoever into other portions of the building not so occupied, unless said opening or openings are located as required by the Department of Public Works. Such openings shall be protected with a full Underwriter's Automatic Fire Door on inclined tracks with fusible links, or an approved Underwriter's Automatic Rolling Steel Shutter, fusible links, on both sides of the opening in the wall. Any screen door required in the opening shall be equal to a full kalamein or hollow metal construction. Walls separating such portion occupied as a public or commercial garage and the remainder of the building shall be of brick, stone, or reinforced concrete. The floors which constitute the ceilings of such garage shall be of reinforced concrete slabs, not less than four (4) inches thick, supported by concrete fireproofed

carrying units of the frame. These slabs shall be not less than six (6) inches thick, where they constitute the floor of the public assembly room and the ceiling of the garage. All such slabs shall be reinforced so as to develop their full strength to resist upward pressures, and the ceilings of all garages under places of public assembly shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system as provided in all ordinances of the City and County of San Francisco in reference thereto.

SEC. 777. Garage Ventilation. Every space in a building hereafter erected in which automobiles or other motor vehicles are placed or stored shall be provided with ventilation as follows:

When the total space on any floor to be used for such purposes is four thousand (4,000) square feet or less, such space shall be provided with ventilation outlets in the walls thereof.

The total areas of such ventilating outlets shall be as follows:

For a space of one thousand (1,000) square feet or less, two hundred (200) square inches. For each additional space of two hundred (200) square feet over one thousand (1,000) square feet this area shall be increased fifty (50) square inches until the total area becomes five hundred and twenty-five (525) square inches, which shall be the maximum required for a space of not more than four thousand (4,000) square feet.

The top of the ventilating outlets shall be not more than eighteen (18) inches above the floor. Such outlets shall be protected with galvanized wire rods not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch in diameter so as to provide opening of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch mesh.

Protections of ornamental design may be used provided they are galvanized and have a strength equal to that of the rods. All protections shall be firmly anchored in or secured to their supports. All ventilating outlets shall lead directly to a free and unobstructed circulation of air; but shall not lead into inner courts.

All natural ventilating outlets shall be arranged so that there will be at least one (1) outlet in each of two (2) opposite walls of said garage and not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the total area of outlets required shall be provided in each of such walls. The free circulation of air between ventilating outlets shall be maintained.

When such space has a floor area of over four thousand (4,000) square feet a mechanical exhaust ventilation system shall be provided. This system shall consist of power driven exhaust fan or fans of the positive centrifugal type and shall have sufficient capacity to exhaust a quantity of air equal to not less than six (6) times the cubic contents of such space each hour. This mechanical exhaust shall be drawn from a point not more than eighteen (18) inches above the floor line and shall be evenly distributed over the entire area in which automobiles are stored. The fan discharge shall be taken to a point above the roof of the building or to the outer air at a point not less than twenty (20) feet from any window in the building or any adjoining building.

SEC. 778. Garage in Hotel or Apartment House. The definition of a public garage as in Part II, Chapter IV, Section 300 of this Municipal Code, set forth shall not be construed to prohibit the owner or proprietor of an apartment house building or hotel building from maintaining and making a charge for the rental of automobile storage space therein under the following conditions:

In apartment house buildings the space to be used for garage purposes shall not exceed three hundred (300) square feet for each apartment within the building in which said garage is situated; and in hotel buildings said space shall not exceed one hundred and fifty (150) square feet for each room within the building in which said garage is situated. All space in any apartment house building, or hotel building to be used for garage purposes shall conform with the State Housing Act; and the enclosures in said space used for garage purposes and the exterior wall of said space from the foundations to the surface of the floor, constituting the ceiling of said space used for garage purposes shall be of masonry

as required for "Class C" buildings. When garages are maintained in apartment house buildings or in hotel buildings, which buildings are "Class A" or "Class B" construction as defined in this Chapter, the limitations for space as herein provided shall not apply thereto.

SEC. 779. Private Garages. All private garages with a floor area in excess of four hundred (400) square feet shall be constructed as provided in this Chapter for public or commercial garages, if built independent of any other building. Detached private garages having four hundred (400) square feet or less floor area shall not have a height of more than sixteen (16) feet from the floor to the highest point of the roof, and they may be built with timber or steel frames which shall be covered with not less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch timber sheathing or No. 26 gauge corrugated metal, and have their roof covered with fireproof roofing material. They shall rest on continuous masonry foundations and have masonry floors, and shall have ventilating openings as specified in Section 777 of this Article.

Not more than one (1) detached private garage building of frame construction shall be built, maintained or operated on any single lot, or parcel of land, and automobile storage facilities therein shall not be rented or hired out to any person or persons not actually residing upon the premises. Whenever used in this section the terms "Lot" or "Parcel" shall be construed to mean "Lot" or "Parcel" as delineated upon the diagrams or plots of the Assessor of this city and county.

POLICE CODE

SEC. 811. Storage of More Than Three Automobiles Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for the owner or proprietor of any apartment house or hotel maintaining garage space therein to receive for storage or to permit to be stored therein more than three (3) automobiles in addition to those which may be kept or stored therein by bona fide residents of said apartment house or bona fide guest of said hotel.

SEC. 812. Report of Renting Space for Storage of Automobiles. Every owner or lessee of any hotel, apartment house, flat or dwelling who rents or hires out any space therein for the storage of an automobile, or automobiles, to any person or persons not residing in the building in which such space is located shall, within twenty-four (24) hours from the time said space is so rented, report such fact to the office of the Chief of Police. Such report shall contain the name and address of the person to whom such space is rented and the trade name and license number of any automobile so stored therein.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 10

GASOLINE SUPPLY STATIONS

Sec. 330. Definitions.

- (a) Gasoline supply station.
- (b) Gasoline or volatile liquids.
- (c) Fire Marshal.
- (d) Approved.
- (e) School.
- (f) Hospital.
- (g) Church.
- (h) Theatre.
- (i) Districts or Zones.

Sec. 331. Permits.

Sec. 332. Tanks and pumps, etc.

Sec. 333. Amount to be stored.

- Sec. 334. Installation requirements.
Sec. 335. Miscellaneous safety provisions.
Sec. 336. Services permitted.
Sec. 337. Fire Marshal to enforce this Article.
Sec. 338. Penalty.

SEC. 330. Definitions. The following terms shall have the following meanings whenever used in this Article:

(a) **Gasoline Supply Station.** Any lot, wharf, pier or other premises, including all buildings and structures thereon, devoted to the purpose of selling or dispensing gasoline or volatile liquids as fuel to automobiles, motor vehicles, motorboats, launches or other motor propelled vessels;

(b) **Gasoline or Volatile Liquids.** Any inflammable liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit. The Fire Marshal shall determine the flash point;

(c) **Fire Marshal.** The Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco;

(d) **Approved.** Approved by the Fire Marshal;

(e) **School.** Any building in which is housed any institution of learning conducted or operated under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco, or any institution of learning wherein a general course of study is maintained or carried on by the State of California or by any agency thereof, or any institution of learning, attendance at which will satisfy the compulsory educational laws of the State of California, or any college or university whereat advanced courses in advanced education are maintained, and which has an average daily attendance of, at least twenty (20) pupils;

(f) **Hospital.** Any institution conducted in accordance with the laws of the State of California or the laws of the City and County of San Francisco for the care of the sick or injured which has accommodation for not less than twenty (20) patients; provided, however, that for the purposes of this Article, any institution maintained by the City and County of San Francisco for the rendering of emergency care or services to the sick or injured shall not be deemed to be a hospital;

(g) **Church.** Any building erected and used for the purposes of religious worship and where religious services are held at regular stated intervals and where no part of such structure is used or occupied for commercial purposes;

(h) **Theatre.** Any building in which the major portion of said building is devoted exclusively to theatrical, operatic or moving picture performances, and which is constructed or maintained in accordance with the provisions of Part II, Chapter I of the Municipal Code;

(i) **Districts or Zones.** Districts or zones as established or rezoned by the City Planning Commission.

SEC. 331. Permits. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation hereafter to establish, operate or maintain a gasoline supply station within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, where more than one (1) quart of gasoline is stored or kept, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in accordance with the provisions of the Article establishing procedure by Departments and Officers for the issuance, transfer and revocation of permits and licenses, and appeals based thereon; provided, however, that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall not grant or issue any permit to establish, construct, operate or maintain a gasoline supply station upon any lot, wharf, pier or other premises, the nearest point of the property line of which shall come within two hundred (200) feet of any point on the property line of any hospital or within sixty (60) feet of the nearest point on the property line of any church or theatre or within one hundred and fifty (150) feet of any entrance of any school. Said measurements to be taken in a straight line between the nearest

property line of the hospital, church or theatre and the nearest property line of the gasoline supply station and between the nearest entrance to any school and the nearest property line of the gasoline supply station; provided, however, that in no event shall the nearest property line of any gasoline supply station be within one hundred (100) feet of the nearest property line of any school.

All applications for permits shall be made in writing, shall contain a description of the lot or premises upon which it is sought to erect and maintain such gasoline supply station, including the dimensions of the lot or premises together with a complete floor plan and drawings showing the elevation of all structures to be erected thereon.

Permits heretofore issued to maintain and operate any gasoline supply station, in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance heretofore existing, shall remain in full force and effect unless such permit has been revoked or the gasoline supply station for which said permit has been issued has not been operated for a period of six (6) months. No permit for the operation of a gasoline supply station, issued in accordance with the provisions of this Article, or any ordinance heretofore existing, shall be assigned or transferred without the written approval of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

SEC. 332. Tanks and Pumps, Etc. The storing or keeping of gasoline or the installation, erection, alteration, replacement, repair or use of any gasoline pump, underground gasoline tank, pipe, appliances or devices used in connection with the storage or handling of gasoline at a gasoline supply station, shall not be undertaken until a permit has been granted by the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal may refuse to grant and may revoke such permit for non-compliance with the provisions of this Article.

SEC. 333. Amount to Be Stored. Not more than two (2) approved portable filling tanks containing not more than fifty (50) gallons of gasoline each may be stored or kept above ground in or for any one (1) gasoline supply station.

Gasoline may also be stored or kept for a gasoline supply station in approved underground tanks. Not more than five thousand (5,000) gallons of gasoline in the aggregate shall be stored or kept underground and no tank shall have a capacity greater than one thousand (1,000) gallons.

SEC. 334. Installation Requirements. (a) All underground gasoline tanks shall be placed outside of buildings and under the sidewalk area in a location designated by the Fire Marshal. The top of such tanks shall be at least four (4) feet below the sidewalk or grade and the space between the top of tanks and the sidewalk or grade shall be filled with earth.

(b) Where two (2) or more underground tanks are installed there shall be an approved concrete dividing wall of not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness or three (3) feet of earth between each tank.

(c) All underground tanks shall set on a firm foundation and, where water is encountered, tanks shall be placed in an approved water-tight concrete enclosure.

(d) Each underground tank shall have a separate filling pipe extending up to the sidewalk or grade, equipped with a cover and a metal plate flush with the sidewalk or grade. The filling pipe shall be of a diameter not larger than three (3) inches.

(e) Each underground tank shall have a separate vent pipe extending out of the top of the tank to a height of not less than twelve (12) feet above the opening of the filling pipe and capped with an approved fitting. The vent pipe shall be on the outside of the buildings and terminate as far away as possible from any window or other building opening. The inside diameter of vent pipes shall not be less than one and one-quarter (1¼) inches, nor more than two (2) inches.

(f) All pipes shall be at least twelve (12) inches underground, shall have a fall toward the tank, shall be free of traps, sags or pockets, and shall be standard, full weight galvanized iron, or equivalent.

(g) Gasoline shall be taken from underground tanks by means of approved pumps only, which shall be installed in locations designated by the Fire Marshal. No gravity, siphon or pressure system shall be used to take gasoline from any underground tank.

(h) Tanks and pipes shall not be covered until an inspection has been made by the Fire Marshal and permission to do so has been granted by said officer. The Fire Marshal shall be notified when the installation is complete and ready for inspection.

SEC. 335. Miscellaneous Safety Provisions. (a) Underground tanks shall be filled only through a hose connected to a vehicle used for the transportation of gasoline, leading through continuous metal fittings and connections, properly grounded to and into the filling pipe of underground tanks, or by an approved bucket, or other method approved by the Fire Marshal.

(b) The fuel tank of an automobile shall be filled only through a hose connected to a pump of a portable filling tank or underground tank.

(c) Gasoline shall not be kept or conveyed in open receptacles in or about the premises of a gasoline supply station, shall not be used for cleaning purposes and shall be stored or kept only in portable filling tanks or underground tanks. The storage or sale of gasoline or any inflammable liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit in glass bottles or other breakable containers is prohibited.

(d) All combustible waste and rubbish shall be kept at all times in metal receptacles fitted with a tight cover until removed from the premises. Gasoline, oils, grease or inflammable liquid of any kind shall not be allowed to flow or be placed into the drainage system. Oil and grease shall not be allowed to accumulate on the floor. Sawdust shall not be kept and sawdust or other combustible material shall not be used to absorb oil, grease or gasoline.

(e) Smoking is prohibited in or about the premises of a gasoline supply station and the motor of an automobile shall not be in motion while filling the fuel tank with gasoline. Notice to that effect shall be conspicuously posted as required by the Fire Marshal.

(f) All waste oil (crankcase drainings) shall be kept in an approved underground tank, installed as required by the Fire Marshal.

(g) No stove, forge, torch, furnace, heating apparatus, flame, fire or other apparatus, device or equipment which the Fire Marshal shall deem to be hazardous, shall be maintained or kept in or about the premises of a gasoline supply station unless approved by the Fire Marshal.

(h) The Fire Marshal shall have and is hereby vested with authority to make reasonable and necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, respecting the use, operation, maintenance and construction of any appliance, device, apparatus, or equipment used in connection with gasoline, to carry into effect the intents and purposes of this Article.

(i) All electric motors or devices capable of emitting an exposed spark shall be located at least four (4) feet above the floor and all electric wiring shall be installed as required by the Department of Electricity. All portable electric lights shall be equipped with keyless sockets and lamp guards.

(j) There shall be maintained at all times in and about the premises of a gasoline supply station such number of approved, fully charged portable fire extinguishers and approved buckets, full at all times of clean, dry sand, as may be required by the Fire Marshal, but in no case shall there be less than two (2) fire extinguishers and two (2) buckets of sand. These appliances shall be installed in places designated by the Fire Marshal.

(k) When a gasoline supply station is discontinued for a period of more than six (6) months, or is dismantled, the person, firm, association or corporation who was last conducting, maintaining or operating such gasoline supply station shall either remove all underground tanks that were used in connection with such station, or cause the same to be filled with water or other non-inflammable liquid in accordance with the directions of the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 336. Services Permitted. The sale of lubricating oils, greases, tires, batteries and other accessories, the cleaning, oiling and greasing of automobiles and the minor servicing and adjusting of brakes and electrical equipment, and the servicing and repairing of tires and batteries, shall be permitted upon any premises used as a gasoline supply station, but no repairs or reconditioning of the chassis, motors, engines, bodies, radiators or fenders of automobiles, motor vehicles, motorboats, launches or other motor propelled vessels, shall be permitted thereon. The storage, keeping or parking of automobiles, motor vehicles, motorboats, launches, etc., upon these premises, excepting as required for the before stated services, shall be prohibited.

All equipment for the washing of automobiles shall be properly housed and said washing conducted in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department may make regarding the same.

SEC. 337. Fire Marshal to Enforce This Article. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this Article are complied with, and for that purpose he shall have access to any and all premises or buildings used as gasoline supply stations.

SEC. 338. Penalty. Any person, firm, company or corporation that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of Sections 330 to 337, inclusive, of this Article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 815. Gasoline Supply Stations. All buildings or structures erected, maintained or operated upon the premises of a gasoline supply station not exceeding one story in height, shall be of "Class A," or "Class B" or "Class C" construction as defined by this Chapter, or, if not more than eighteen (18) feet in height, they may be constructed of metal, supported upon steel frame. If more than one story in height, they shall be of "Class A" or "Class B" construction.

The roofs of all buildings or structures erected or maintained upon the premises of a gasoline supply station shall be of fireproof construction, as defined in this Chapter, and all floors shall be constructed of incombustible materials.

No basement shall be allowed in any building or structure erected or maintained as a gasoline supply station.

A gasoline supply station shall not be maintained in any building that is occupied in any part for any other purpose than that necessary for the operation of a gasoline supply station and for such services as are by this Article specifically permitted in conjunction therewith, unless said building is of "Class A" or "Class B" construction; provided, however, that no gasoline supply station shall be maintained in any building that is occupied in any part as a church, school, hospital, theatre, hotel, apartment house, tenement house or place of public assemblage. The portion occupied as a gasoline supply station shall have no entrance, exit or other opening of any kind whatsoever into other parts of the building not so occupied. All walls separating such portion occupied as a gasoline supply station from the remainder of the building shall be of masonry. The floors which constitute the ceiling of such gasoline supply station shall be of reinforced concrete slabs not less than four (4) inches thick, supported by concrete fireproofed carrying units of the frame. All such slabs shall be reinforced so as to develop their full strength to resist upward pressures. No basement shall be permitted in any portion of a building or structure that is occupied or is so constructed as to be occupied as a gasoline supply station.

Where a gasoline supply station is erected or maintained in a building of "Class A" or "Class B" construction, any portion of which is used for other oc-

cupancies than those specifically permitted by the provisions of this section, proper ventilation and a free circulation of air shall be provided, either by the installation of ventilating outlets in the outer walls of such buildings or by means of a mechanical exhaust ventilating system, as in the judgment of the Fire Department and/or the Department of Public Health may be required.

The size, number and location of ventilating outlets, when required, shall be determined by the Fire Department and/or the Department of Public Health, and the top of same shall be not more than eighteen (18) inches above the floor. Such outlets shall be protected with galvanized wire rods not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch in diameter so as to provide an opening of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch mesh. Protections of ornamental design may be used, provided they have the strength equal to that of the rods. All protections shall be firmly anchored in or secured to their supports.

Mechanical exhaust ventilating system, when required, shall consist of power driven exhaust fan or fans of the positive centrifugal type and shall have sufficient capacity to exhaust a quantity of air equal to not less than six (6) times the cubic contents of the space occupied as such gasoline supply station each hour. This mechanical exhaust shall be drawn from a point not more than eighteen (18) inches above the floor line and shall be evenly distributed over the entire area of such space. The fan discharge shall be taken to a point above the roof of the building or to outer air at a point not less than twenty (20) feet from any window or other opening in the building or any adjoining building, but in no event shall the fan discharge be taken to an inner court.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 11

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOPS

Sec. 365. Definitions.

- (a) Automobile repair shop.
- (b) Gasoline.
- (c) Approve.

Sec. 366. Regulating repair shops.

Sec. 367. Repair shops damaged.

Sec. 368. Gasoline storage.

Sec. 369. Filling tanks.

Sec. 370. Application to Fire Marshal.

Sec. 371. Filling of storage tanks.

Sec. 372. Safety regulations.

Sec. 373. Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to enforce.

Sec. 374. Penalty.

SEC. 365. Definitions. The following terms shall have the following meaning wherever used in this Article:

(a) **Automobile Repair Shop.** A building where one or more automobiles of any make, size or description are taken into said building and a charge is made for repairing any part of the motor, engine, or any part of the machinery or driving part connected with the motor or engine in any manner;

(b) **Gasoline.** Any product of petroleum that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor, below a temperature of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit. The Fire Marshal shall decide the flashing point;

(c) **Approved.** Approved by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 366. Regulating Repair Shops. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, to establish, conduct or operate an automobile repair shop, where any part or portion thereof is used or occupied as a hotel, tenement house, apartment house, romeo flat, rooming house or lodging house, hall or place of public assembly.

SEC. 367. Repair Shops Damaged. Whenever any portion of a building occupied and used as an automobile repair shop shall become damaged by fire to the extent of more than twenty-five (25%) per cent of its value above the foundation walls, said repair shop shall not again be operated as an automobile repair shop unless all that portion of the building so occupied as an automobile repair shop fulfills all requirements of this Article and Part II, Chapter I of the Municipal Code and the same have been complied with; the said damage to be determined by the Department of Public Works.

SEC. 368. Gasoline Storage. This section shall apply to all automobile repair shops now being operated and hereafter to be operated. One approved five (5) gallon can of gasoline or distillate, or fifty (50) gallons of gasoline or distillate kept in an approved portable filling tank, commonly called a gasoline buggy, may be stored and kept inside of an automobile repair shop.

One (1) storage tank of gasoline or distillate with a capacity not greater than three hundred (300) gallons, may be stored outside of an automobile repair shop, close to the curb line of the sidewalk; the top of said storage tank shall be at least four (4) feet below the sidewalk, the space between the top of the tank and the sidewalk shall be filled with earth.

SEC. 369. Filling Tanks. (a) The approved portable filling tank or buggy and the storage tank shall be constructed of not less than No. 12 U. S. standard gauge, galvanized steel, oxy-acetylene or electric welded, or riveted steel to steel joints, with rivets not more than one (1) inch apart from centers; the approved portable filling tank or buggy shall be mounted on all metal wheels with rubber tires, or they may be constructed of iron not less than three-sixteenths ($\frac{3}{16}$) of an inch in thickness, riveted and caulked. The portable filling tank or buggy shall be soldered and painted; the storage tank shall be covered with rust-resisting material.

(b) All pipes shall lead out of the top of the storage tank, consisting of a filling pipe, suction pipe and a one (1) inch vent pipe; the vent pipe shall extend up in front of the building, capped with return bend covered with a fine brass wire mesh. All pipes shall be galvanized. All storage tanks and portable filling tanks or buggies must be approved.

(c) No storage tank shall be covered with earth until inspection has been made, or permission granted to do so by the Fire Marshal.

(d) The gasoline or distillate shall be pumped from the storage tank and the approved portable filling tank or buggy. No gravity, syphon or pressure system of any kind shall be allowed in removing the gasoline or distillate from the storage tank or from the approved portable filling tank or buggy. All pumps to be close valved.

SEC. 370. Application to Fire Marshal. Before any gasoline or distillate shall be stored in, upon or about any automobile repair shop, application must be made to the Fire Marshal, naming the number of gallons desired; the Fire Marshal shall grant the application, provided the applicant complies with all of the provisions and requirements of this Article.

SEC. 371. Filling of Storage Tanks. All storage tanks and portable filling tanks or buggies must be filled in the day time. In no case shall any barrel or drum of gasoline or distillate, empty or otherwise, be allowed in, upon or about the premises of an automobile repair shop.

SEC. 372. Safety Regulations. This section shall apply to all automobile repair shops now being operated or hereafter to be operated.

The approved portable filling tank or buggy shall be kept at all times near a door leading into the street, so as to be readily removed from the premises in case of fire.

(a) Under no consideration shall any gasoline or distillate be permitted for any purpose to remain over night in any open can or receptacle.

(b) At least four (4) iron buckets filled with dry sand shall be kept on hand at all times, placed in different parts of the automobile repair shop, easy of access, so as to be readily thrown upon a gasoline or oil fire. Also sand shall be used for absorbing oil that may fall upon the floor; such sand when saturated shall be removed from the premises. The use of sawdust for absorbing oils or gasoline is strictly prohibited.

(c) All oily waste, rags or rubbish of any kind shall be kept at all times in metal receptacles with tight fitting covers.

(d) No gasoline or distillate shall be put into or taken out of any automobile near which there is an open light or fire of any kind.

(e) No gasoline or distillate shall be used for motive power to supply any engine or operate any machinery to be used for the repairing of automobiles.

(f) No light of any kind other than electricity shall be used for illuminating purposes. All portable electric bulbs shall be protected with a strong wire covering.

(g) All electric motors not actually a part of an automobile shall be located at least four (4) feet above the floor.

(h) Not less than one (1) chemical fire extinguisher, of not less than three (3) gallons capacity, or other fire extinguishers which have been approved, shall be kept at all times where easy of access, in good condition, in every automobile repair shop.

(i) All machinery of an automobile must be shut off and the motor dead, and all lights of an automobile extinguished, while gasoline or distillate is being put into or taken out of the reservoir of an automobile.

SEC. 373. Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to Enforce. It shall be the duty of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to see that all of the provisions and regulations of this Article are strictly complied with, and for that purpose shall have access at all times to any and all buildings operated as automobile repair shops.

SEC. 374. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 790. Automobile Repair Shops. No automobile repair shop shall be established, conducted or operated, unless said automobile repair shop is constructed of brick or concrete, or of slow burning material, described as follows:

The walls shall be of masonry, terra cotta or tile from the floor of the first story to the bottom of the upper or second story floor joists, or, if of one (1) story in height, to the roof; the ceiling shall be of the same construction or of not less than one (1) inch of plaster on metal lath; all roofs shall be fireproof. The floor shall be of concrete. If desired, a wood floor of not more than one (1) inch in thickness may be laid on the concrete floor, where necessary to protect the workmen from the concrete floor.

No stairs shall lead from the inside of an automobile repair shop to the floor above, unless they be enclosed with a fireproof partition from floor to ceiling, with a fireproof door.

All windows and skylights shall be of wire glass with metal frames; the skylight shall be secured so as to be easily removed by the Fire Department when necessary to extinguish a fire.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 12 TANK TRUCKS

- Sec. 400. Definitions.
- (a) Tank truck.
 - (b) Approved.
- Sec. 401. Identification and registration.
- (a) Certificate of approval.
 - (b) Serial number.
 - (c) Marking.
- Sec. 402. Construction of tank trucks.
- (a) Capacity.
 - (b) Material.
 - (c) Bulkheads.
 - (d) Liquid expansion.
 - (e) Vents.
 - (f) Mounting.
 - (g) Test.
 - (h) Fuel tank.
 - (i) Bumper.
 - (j) Exhaust system.
 - (k) Lighting and wiring.
 - (l) Drag chains and bonding.
 - (m) Draw-off valves.
 - (n) Internal valves.
 - (o) Emergency control.
 - (p) Internal valve protection.
- Sec. 403. Miscellaneous safety requirements.
- (a) Loading operations.
 - (b) Unloading operations.
 - (c) Where deliveries may be made.
 - (d) Storage and repairs.
 - (e) Transportation by tank truck only.
 - (f) To whom deliveries may be made.
 - (g) Refueling and shut-down of truck motor.
 - (h) Fire extinguishers.
 - (i) Leakage.
 - (j) Smoking and fire.
 - (k) Trailers.
 - (l) Attendance of operator.
 - (m) Chock blocks.
 - (n) Label on draw-off valves.
- Sec. 404. Rules and regulations.
- Sec. 405. Transport tank trucks.
- Sec. 406. Interpretation.
- Sec. 407. Enforcement.

SEC. 400. Definitions. Whenever used in this Article, the following words are defined as herein specified and shall be deemed and construed to have the meaning ascribed to them in this section. Words and phrases not defined are to be construed according to the general usage of the language.

(a) **Tank Truck.** Any automobile truck or other vehicle used for the transportation of flammable liquid having a flash point below one hundred (100°) degrees Fahrenheit (closed cup tester) and which, for such purpose, is provided with a tank or tanks mounted on the frame or chassis of such automobile truck or vehicle.

(b) **Approved.** In conformity with the requirements of the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 401. Identification and Registration. (a) **Certificate of Approval.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to hereafter maintain, operate or use a tank truck in the City and County of San Francisco without first obtaining from the Fire Marshal a certificate of approval for such tank truck. The Fire Marshal may refuse to grant and may revoke a certificate of approval for non-compliance with the provisions of this Article.

(b) **Serial Number.** Every tank truck granted a certificate of approval shall be given a serial number by the Fire Marshal, and said number shall be painted in an approved manner in places on the tank truck designated by the Fire Marshal.

(c) **Marking.** Every tank truck shall have prominently displayed on each side and the rear thereof a trade-mark, trade name, other designating mark, or legend substantially descriptive of the contents of said tank truck, and generally known to and recognized by the public as being applied to flammable substances.

SEC. 402. Construction of Tank Trucks. (a) **Capacity.** The aggregate capacity of the tank or tanks on any single vehicle shall not exceed three thousand (3,000) gallons, and if the capacity of any tank shall exceed six hundred (600) gallons it shall be subdivided into two (2) or more compartments, no one of which shall exceed in capacity six hundred (600) gallons. A tolerance of ten (10%) per cent is permitted for individual compartments or tanks, but in no case shall the aggregate capacity of the combined compartments or tanks, including tolerance, exceed three thousand (3,000) gallons.

(b) **Material.** Tanks shall be constructed throughout of open hearth or blue annealed steel, of a thickness not less than number ten (10) United States Standard Gauge, or other approved material, and all joints shall be put together in an approved manner. Heads shall be bilged, or as an alternative shall be two (2) gauges heavier.

(c) **Bulkheads.** Where liquids of different classes are carried, double bulkheads shall be provided between tank compartments and provision shall be made for draining and ventilating the space between bulkheads.

(d) **Liquid Expansion.** Each tank compartment shall be equipped with a dome equal in size to three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of one (1%) per cent of the capacity of tank compartment to which it is connected, or an outage marker set at three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of one (1%) per cent. The dome shall not be filled with liquid and tank compartment shall not be filled beyond outage marker.

(e) **Vents.** Each tank compartment shall be provided with an approved vacuum and pressure operating vent with a diameter of at least three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch, and in addition thereto a vent opening with an area of at least two (2) square inches shall be provided, which normally shall be kept closed by an approved device that will open and relieve such internal pressure as may be created by exposure to fires.

(f) **Mounting.** Only metal or hardwood shall be used for tank sills and bolsters. The entire tank structure shall be substantially anchored to the frame of the truck chassis.

(g) **Test.** Each compartment of the completed tank shall be tested and proved tight at five (5) pounds per square inch minimum pressure.

(h) **Fuel Tank.** The fuel tank shall not be placed over or adjacent to the engine. It shall be constructed and mounted in such a manner as to present no unusual hazards.

(i) **Bumper.** Every tank truck shall be provided with a properly attached rear steel bumper, or the chassis frame shall be so extended as to afford protection against collision.

(j) **Exhaust System.** The exhaust system, including muffler and exhaust line, shall have ample clearance from the fuel system and combustible materials, and shall not be exposed to accumulations of grease, oil or gasoline. The exhaust line shall terminate in an approved location remote from the draw-off valves.

(k) **Lighting and Wiring.** Tank trucks shall not be equipped with artificial light of any kind other than electricity, and all lighting and low-tension wires shall be in conduit, loom or armored cable. Suitable fuses or other automatic overload protective devices shall be installed in all lighting and low-tension circuits except the ignition and starting motor circuits. All electric lights shall be substantially protected. All wiring shall be supported and protected from mechanical injury, chafing and exposure to or contact with oil, grease or gasoline, and shall be so located as to avoid damage to insulation from heat.

(l) **Drag Chains and Bonding.** Tank trucks shall be equipped with at least one (1) drag chain or other approved device, long enough to reach the ground in order to drain off such static electrical charges as may be generated. Spare parts shall be carried on the tank truck, and repairs to the chain or device shall be made immediately when not in proper working order. Tank, chassis, axles and springs shall be electrically bonded to take care of static electrical charges.

(m) **Draw-Off Valves.** Withdrawal of flammable liquid from tank trucks shall be by gravity through approved draw-off valves having discharge end threaded or otherwise so designed as to permit of tight connection with hose, and installed in an approved location on the tank truck.

(n) **Internal Valves.** Each tank compartment shall be equipped with an approved internal valve located inside the shell of the tank in the compartment outlet at the bottom of the tank, and except during delivery operations such valve shall be automatically kept closed. Internal valves shall be operated by an approved method, and the controlling device shall be installed close to the draw-off valves. The operating mechanism shall be so designed and constructed as to insure automatic closing of the internal valves in the event of fire.

(o) **Emergency Control.** The operating mechanism for such internal valves shall be provided with an approved emergency control remote from the draw-off valves for use in the event of accidents or fire during delivery operation.

(p) **Internal Valve Protection.** Any pipe work leading from the internal valve shall be so designed as to insure its failure, in the event of accident, without injury to the internal valves.

SEC. 403. Miscellaneous Safety Requirements. (a) **Loading Operations.** Tank trucks shall be filled from approved storage tanks and equipment only. During filling operations the fill pipe shall be electrically connected to the tank truck by a bond wire attached to a metallic part of the tank. This bond shall be made before removing covers of fill openings. When a funnel is used, it shall be so designed as to insure metallic contact between the fill pipe and tank truck.

(b) **Unloading Operations.** Delivery of flammable liquid from tank trucks shall be to underground storage tanks or approved portable containers only, and shall be by an approved hose connected to a draw-off valve. Provision shall be made for a continuous electrical conductor between the tank truck and the fill opening of underground tanks and containers. Where delivery by hose is not practical, an approved delivery bucket may be used, provided it is substantially made, constructed entirely of metal, with a mouth not larger than six (6) inches in diameter and with a capacity not exceeding five (5) gallons. A metallic connection shall be maintained between the bucket and draw-off valve when liquid is withdrawn from tank trucks in this manner. It is prohibited to deliver flammable liquid from tank trucks to fuel tanks of motor vehicles or containers other than herein specified.

(c) **Where Deliveries May Be Made.** Tank trucks are prohibited inside any building during delivery operations, and all containers shall be filled outside of buildings.

(d) **Storage and Repairs.** Tank trucks are not permitted inside any building except while undergoing repairs or unless the building is used exclusively

for the storage of such vehicles. Where flame, fire or other heat is required in repairing any part of the tank truck, tanks shall first be made free of all flammable or explosive vapor and liquid.

(e) **Transportation by Tank Truck Only.** The transportation by land of flammable liquid with a flash point below one hundred (100°) degrees Fahrenheit (closed cup tester) shall be by tank truck only, except when such liquid is transported and delivered in approved sealed containers. Nothing herein shall be construed as applying to the transportation of such liquid in railroad tank cars in accordance with the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(f) **To Whom Deliveries May Be Made.** No person, firm, association or corporation shall deliver to another any flammable liquid in violation of the provisions of this Article, and no delivery of flammable liquid shall be made unless the person, firm, association or corporation receiving said flammable liquid has the necessary permit for the storing, handling or using of flammable liquid.

(g) **Refueling and Shut-Down of Truck Motor.** The fuel tank supplying the tank truck motor shall not be filled during the loading or unloading of the tank truck, nor while the tank truck motor is in operation. The tank truck motor shall not be in operation during the loading or unloading of tank truck.

(h) **Fire Extinguishers.** There shall be maintained on each tank truck at all times at least one (1) fully charged approved portable fire extinguisher, located in a readily accessible place.

(i) **Leakage.** All tanks, valves, pipes, hose and connections shall be tight at all times and shall permit no leakage or spill therefrom. Care shall be exercised while filling underground tanks, portable containers and buckets to prevent the overflow or spilling of flammable liquid.

(j) **Smoking and Fire.** Smoking is prohibited on a tank truck at all times, and no smoking, flame or fire shall be within twenty-five (25) feet of a tank truck while loading or unloading.

(k) **Trailers.** It is prohibited to attach a trailer to a tank truck.

(l) **Attendance of Operator.** The driver, operator or attendant of a tank truck shall be in close proximity to the draw-off valves during unloading operations.

(m) **Chock Blocks.** Tank trucks shall carry at least one (1) approved chock block, which shall be placed against one (1) of the rear wheels while the vehicle is parked on a grade.

(n) **Label on Draw-Off Valves.** Draw-off valves shall be equipped with a metal tag, plate or label, on which is displayed, in letters not less than one-half (½) inch in height, the name of the particular product in the tank compartment with which such draw-off valve is connected.

SEC. 404. Rules and Regulations. The Fire Marshal shall have and is hereby vested with authority to make reasonable and necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, respecting the use, operation, maintenance and construction of tank trucks and the handling of flammable liquid in connection therewith, to carry into effect the intents and purposes of this Article.

SEC. 405. Transport Tank Trucks. The Fire Marshal, in his reasonable discretion, may waive compliance with any of the provisions of this Article when affecting tank trucks used either for the transportation of flammable liquid to points outside the City and County of San Francisco or the transportation of flammable liquid into the City and County of San Francisco. However, such tank trucks, and vehicles, apparatus or equipment used for the transportation of any class of flammable liquid and for which no regulations are herein provided, shall be constructed, equipped, maintained and operated upon conditions and under such regulations as may be required by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 406. Interpretation. The provisions of this Article shall be construed to apply equally to tank trucks and other vehicles, apparatus or equipment used for the transportation of flammable liquid in operation prior to the passage of this Article; provided, however, that the Fire Marshal, in his reasonable discretion, may waive the reconstructing in whole or in part of such tank trucks, vehicles, apparatus or equipment. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use, if approved by the Fire Marshal, of any forms of construction, methods of installation, arrangement of design, mode of operation, or manner of delivery, which obviously will provide an equal or greater degree of strength, security or safety than called for by the specific provisions of this Article.

SEC. 407. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to enforce the provisions of this Article, and to that end he is hereby authorized and empowered to inspect or test a tank truck, or any vehicle, apparatus or equipment used for the transportation of flammable liquid, at any time or place.

ARTICLE 13

AUTOMOBILE PARKING STATIONS

Sec. 430. Definition.

Sec. 431. Permit

Sec. 432. Application for permit.

Sec. 433. Objection may be made at hearing of application.

Sec. 434. Permits may be granted or denied.

Sec. 435. Rules and regulations.

Sec. 436. Building not permitted for storage of automobiles.

Sec. 437. Penalty.

SEC. 430. Definition. An Automobile Parking Station is hereby defined to be: A lot or parcel of land or any portion thereof not enclosed by a roofed building, where an automobile or automobiles is/are kept, placed, stored, or allowed to remain. Said terms shall not be construed to apply to the keeping, placing or storing of automobiles used in the transaction of any business, trade or occupation upon any lot or parcel of land owned, leased or rented by the person, firm or corporation conducting said business, trade or occupation; nor shall it be construed to prohibit the owner of an automobile or automobiles from putting, keeping, placing or storing his automobile or automobiles upon any lot or parcel of land owned by him, nor shall it prohibit the owner or lessor of any lot or parcel of land from permitting not more than two (2) automobiles not owned by him, being kept or stored thereon, provided that no compensation or charge or consideration expressed or implied directly or indirectly is made, paid or promised for said storage or keeping.

Whenever used in this Article the term "Lot or Parcel" shall be construed to mean lot or parcel as delineated upon the diagrams and plots of the Assessor of this city and county.

SEC. 431. Permit. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish, equip or maintain an automobile parking station without first having obtained a permit therefor from the Department as provided in this Article.

SEC. 432. Application for Permit. Application for such permit shall be made in writing by the person, firm or corporation desiring the same and shall contain a description of the location of the premises sought to be used as such station, the dimensions of the lot, the name of the owner of the premises. Accompanying the application shall be a diagram of the lot wherein shall appear the entrance and exits, all structures, fences or other improvements intended, and the character of the floor to be placed therein, and the character of contiguous structures. A notice, printed in conspicuous type, stating that appli-

cation has been made for such permit and stating the date when such application would be heard by the Fire Department, shall be conspicuously posted on the premises described in the application for at least ten (10) days prior to the date of such hearing. All applications for parking permits shall be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation and report thereon.

SEC. 433. Objection May Be Made at Hearing of Application. At the hearing of such application any person may object to the granting of such permit and may be heard in respect thereto.

SEC. 434. Permits May Be Granted or Denied. The Fire Department may grant the permit applied for or may, in the exercise of a sound and reasonable discretion when the public interest may require, deny the same. All permits granted shall be revocable at the will of the Fire Department.

SEC. 435. Rules and Regulations. The following rules and regulations, to be inserted in any permit granted hereunder, shall govern the maintenance of Automobile Parking Stations and shall be strictly observed:

(a) The lot on which such station is maintained shall be enclosed on all sides by a substantial fence, suitably painted, except where walls of buildings exist contiguous thereto and such fence shall be not less than four (4) nor more than twelve (12) feet in height;

(b) No automobile shall be placed within three (3) feet of any building on adjoining land;

(c) No automobile shall be operated or engine allowed to run except when entering or leaving the place;

(d) There shall be constantly kept on hand at least four (4) barrels of clean, dry sand, placed in different parts of the station, each barrel to contain an iron scoop and available at all times for the extinguishing of fire and for absorbing any oil that may fall upon the floor. The use of sawdust for such purposes is forbidden;

(e) The floor shall be of gravel, rock, earth, brick, or concrete;

(f) No nuisance of any kind shall be permitted or committed on the premises. Proper toilets and urinals shall be provided whenever required by the Director of Public Health;

(g) Exits and entrances shall be at least fifteen (15) feet in width;

(h) The interior of the station shall be lighted so that it shall contain no dark or obscure places;

(i) The station shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and no additional fire hazards shall be permitted to be maintained;

(j) The washing or repairing of automobiles shall not be allowed on the premises except that minor adjustments of motor cars may be made by the owner or chauffeur in charge thereof;

(k) It shall be unlawful to put, place, store or keep or permit or allow to be put, placed, stored or kept any automobile upon or in any lot or parcel of land or on any portion thereof hereinbefore defined to be an automobile parking station, unless a permit for the maintenance and conduct thereof as an automobile parking station is in full force and effect.

SEC. 436. Building Not Permitted for Storage of Automobiles. No building or structure for the housing or storage of automobiles shall be erected or maintained on or in any automobile parking station as defined by this Article.

SEC. 437. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, nor more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE 14

FURNACES, ENGINES AND BOILERS

Sec. 455. Cupola furnace, etc., application for permit for.

SEC. 455. Cupola Furnace, Etc., Application for Permit for. All applications for the following permits, before final action is taken thereon by the Central Permit Bureau, shall be subject to the approval of the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Fire Department:

- (a) To erect and maintain or use any cupola furnace, or other appliance, for melting iron or any other metal;
- (b) To erect and maintain any steam engine and boiler, or steam boiler;
- (c) To erect and maintain a gas engine on any story of a building other than the first.

ARTICLE 15

OIL BURNERS

Sec. 500. Definitions.

- (a) Oil burners and oil burning equipment.
- (b) Person.
- (c) Apartment house.
- (d) Hotel.
- (e) Other buildings.
- (f) Dwellings.
- (g) Approved.
- (h) Shall.
- (i) Should.

Sec. 501. Certificates of approval.

Sec. 502. Issuance of certificates of approval.

Sec. 503. Permit to install.

Sec. 504. Filing fee.

Sec. 505. Inspection.

Sec. 506. Fuel oil.

Sec. 507. Installation in premises not defined.

Sec. 508. Tanks, location of.

Sec. 509. Tanks, construction of.

Sec. 510. Tank vents.

Sec. 511. Tank fill and overflow pipes.

Sec. 512. Oil pumps.

Sec. 513. Piping.

Sec. 514. Valves.

Sec. 515. Tanks and piping, test of.

Sec. 516. Oil burners, equipment of.

Sec. 517. Electric wiring and equipment.

Sec. 518. Oil burners, installation of.

Sec. 519. Attendant.

Sec. 520. Modification.

Sec. 521. City not liable.

Sec. 522. Penalty.

SEC. 500. Definitions. For the purpose of this Article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) **Oil Burners and Oil Burning Equipment.** Any device designed to burn fuel oil having a flash point of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit or higher, as determined by the Tag Closed Tester in accordance with the method of test adopted by the American Society of Testing Materials (A. S. T. M. designation D5621), and shall include all oil burners and tanks, piping, pumps, control devices, and accessories connected to the burner.

(b) **Person.** A natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns; and also includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns.

(c) **Apartment House.** Any building, or portion thereof, more than one (1) story in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or which is occupied as the home or residence of three (3) or more families living independently of each other and doing their own cooking in the said building.

(d) **Hotel.** Any building or portion thereof, containing six (6) or more guest rooms used or intended or designed to be used, let or hired out to be occupied or which are occupied by six (6) or more guests, whether the compensation for hire be paid directly or indirectly in money, goods, wares, merchandise, labor or otherwise, and shall include hotels, lodging and rooming houses, dormitories, Turkish baths, bachelor hotels, studio hotels, public and private clubs, and such building of any nature whatsoever occupied, designed or intended to be so occupied.

(e) **Other Buildings.** Every building, structure or premises wherein public assemblages are held or conducted including theatres, motion picture houses, places of amusement, and every building, structure or premises occupied, or so constructed as to be occupied as a school, church, hospital, office building, sanitarium or orphanage, prisons, jails or asylums and similar buildings where human beings are housed or detained under legal restraint or otherwise.

(f) **Dwellings.** Any buildings or portions thereof which are not apartment houses or hotels or other buildings as defined in this Article, and which contain one (1) or more "Apartments" or "Guest Rooms", used or intended or designed to be used, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or are occupied for living purposes.

(g) **Approved.** Whatever material, appliance, appurtenance or other matter meets the requirements and approval of the Fire Marshal.

(h) **Shall.** Intended to indicate requirements.

(i) **Should.** Intended to indicate recommendations or that which is advised but not required.

SEC. 501. Certificates of Approval. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or their agents to install any oil burner or oil burning equipment unless they have been issued a certificate of approval of such by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 502. Issuance of Certificates of Approval.

(a) Applications for certificates of approval of oil burners or oil burning equipment shall be made in writing to the Fire Marshal in the following form:

Request is hereby made that a Certificate of Approval be issued the undersigned applicant for the oil burner described below:

- (1) Name and Model of Oil Burner.
- (2) Name of Manufacturer.
- (3) Address of Manufacturer.
- (4) Grade of oil recommended for burner. (Commercial Standard Grade Number.)
- (5) List approvals by recognized laboratories and their competent authorities.

Signature of Applicant	Date
Application received by	Date
Application approved by	
Name	
Title	
Date	

A fee of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars shall be charged for any such inspection and examination.

(b) No certificate of approval shall be issued for any oil burner or oil burner apparatus which has not been examined and approved by the Fire Marshal and found to be properly constructed.

SEC. 503. Permit to Install. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or their agents to use or install any oil-burning equipment, device or apparatus for burning crude petroleum or any of its products in the City and County of San Francisco unless a permit to do so shall first have been obtained from the Fire Marshal.

(b) No permit shall be granted to install, erect or maintain any oil-burning apparatus, device or appliance in any building or upon any premises using a tank pressure, syphon or gravity oil-burning system.

SEC. 504. Filing Fee. A filing fee, as shown herein, shall be paid with each application for permit to install oil-burning equipment:

For the installation of oil-burning equipment where the fuel tank is already installed	\$1.25
For the installation of oil-burning equipment with fuel oil tank capacity up to 285 gallons.....	2.50
For the installation of oil-burning equipment with fuel oil tank capacity over 285 gallons.....	5.00

The term installation shall not be construed to mean restoration or replacement of existing appliances, when such restoration or replacement does not change the duty or character of service performed by the appliance affected.

SEC. 505. Inspection. Authority is hereby given to the Fire Marshal to inspect and approve each oil burner installation when completed.

SEC. 506. Fuel Oil. (a) The grade of fuel oil used with any oil burner shall be one which tests and experience have shown to be suitable for use with that burner. The oil shall have a flash point not less than one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit, determined as specified in Section 500, subsection (a), of this Article, and shall be free from grit, acid, and fibrous or other foreign matter likely to clog or injure the burners or valves.

(b) No crude petroleum or any of its products or any oils or fluids shall be used for fuel, cooking, heating or illuminating purposes within any building in the City and County of San Francisco unless the same will stand a fire test of one hundred and ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit or greater before it will flash or emit an inflammable vapor. Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions of this Article shall not be deemed to apply to portable furnaces or heating appliances used by artisans in the prosecution of their regular and lawful business, when said furnaces or heating appliances are approved by the Fire Marshal of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 507. Installation in Premises Not Defined. Whenever an application is made for permission to install an oil-burning apparatus in any building or upon any premises which is not specifically mentioned or defined in this Article, said oil-burning apparatus shall be installed to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Fire Marshal and in such manner as said Fire Marshal shall deem safe to life and property.

SEC. 508. Tanks, Location of. (a) All oil-burning equipment installed in those buildings specifically mentioned in Section 500 of this Article shall have the tank in connection therewith placed underground, with the top of the tank below the level of the oil burner and outside the exterior walls of the buildings, at a point designated by the Fire Marshal.

(b) Oil-burning equipment installed in dwellings may have the tank in connection therewith, of a capacity not greater than two hundred seventy-five (275) gallons, placed beneath the basement floor or outside of the building, the location of which shall be at a point designated by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 509. Tanks, Construction of. (a) Underground oil storage tanks shall be constructed of steel or wrought iron of a minimum gauge (U. S. Standard) in accordance with the following table, except that for tanks of seven (7) to two hundred seventy-five (275) gallons capacity, and without masonry enclosures, the minimum gauge shall be No. 12, Black Iron, or galvanized steel coated with tar or other rust-resisting material.

Capacity, Gallons	Minimum Thickness
7 to 285.....	12 gauge, Black Iron or 12 gauge, Galvanized Steel
286 to 1000.....	12 gauge, Galvanized Iron or 3/16 Black Iron
1001 to 1500.....	3/16 Black Iron

All tanks in excess of fifteen hundred (1500) gallon capacity shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Marshal.

(b) Joints shall be riveted and caulked, brazed, welded or made tight by some equally satisfactory process. Tanks shall be tight and sufficiently strong to bear without injury the most severe strains to which they may be subjected in practice. Shells of tanks shall be properly reinforced where connections are made. All connections to underground tanks shall be made through the top of tank above the liquid level.

(c) Tanks shall be thoroughly coated on the outside with tar, asphaltum, or other suitable rust-resisting paint. Where placed in corrosive soil special protection may be required. And where excessive moisture conditions are encountered the Fire Marshal may require adequate protection for the tank.

SEC. 510. Tank Vents. (a) Storage tanks shall be equipped with an open vent or an approved automatically operated vent, arranged to discharge to the open air. Vent openings and vent pipes shall be of ample size to prevent abnormal pressure in the tank during filling but not smaller than one and one-quarter (1¼) inch pipe size.

(b) Vent pipes shall be arranged to drain to the tank. The lower end of the vent pipe shall not extend through the top into the tank for a distance of more than one (1) inch.

(c) Vent pipes shall terminate outside of buildings at a point not less than three (3) feet measured vertically or horizontally from any window or other building opening. Outer ends of vent pipes shall be provided with a weather-proof hood.

(d) Vent pipes shall not be cross-connected with fill pipes or return lines from burners.

SEC. 511. Tank Fill and Overflow Pipes. Underground tanks and storage tanks inside buildings shall be filled only through fill pipes terminating outside of buildings at a point at least five (5) feet from any building opening at the same or lower level. Fill terminals shall be closed tight, when not in use, by a metal cover designed to prevent tampering.

SEC. 512. Oil Pumps. (a) Oil pumps shall be of an approved type, secure against leaks, and shall be rigidly fastened in place;

(b) Automatic pumps not an integral part of the burner shall be arranged to stop automatically in case of breakage of the oil supply line to the burner, or in case of a flood of oil igniting at the burner.

SEC. 513. Piping. All piping shall be standard full weight galvanized wrought iron or brass pipe, with standard fittings or approved brass or copper tubing with approved fittings, except that approved flexible metal hose may be used for reducing the effects of jarring and vibration or where rigid connections are impracticable, and shall be placed beneath the level of the basement floor, and no pipe shall be smaller than one-half (½) inch and the return line pipe shall in no case be smaller than the supply pipe and all piping shall have one-fourth (¼) inch fall to the foot toward the tank.

SEC. 514. Valves. (a) Readily accessible shut-off valves of approved type shall be installed in oil supply lines near each burner. Shut-off valves of ap-

proved type shall be installed on each side of oil strainers which are not a part of the oil-burner unit and on the discharge and suction side of oil pumps which pump directly to the burner but which are not a part of the burner unit.

(b) Where shut-off valve is installed in the discharge line of oil pumps an approved pressure relief valve shall be connected into the discharge line between each pump and the shut-off valve and arranged to return surplus oil to the storage tank or to by-pass it around the pump.

(c) Control valves shall be provided with stuffing box of liberal size, containing a removable cupped gland designed to compress the packing against the valve stem and arranged so as to facilitate removal. Valves shall be designed to close against the supply, and to prevent withdrawal of the stem by continued operation of the handwheel. Packing affected by the oil or heat shall not be used.

SEC. 515. Tanks and Piping, Test of. Suction lines shall be tested under a vacuum of not less than twenty (20) inches of mercury. Tests shall continue for at least thirty (30) minutes without a noticeable drop in pressure or vacuum.

SEC. 516. Oil Burners, Equipment of. (a) Oil-burning equipment shall be provided with some means for manually stopping the flow of oil to the burner, from a conveniently located point at a safe distance from the burner. With electrically driven equipment this may be accomplished by a switch in the motor supply circuit, placed near the entrance to the room where the burner is located. A quick-closing valve in the oil supply line may also be used.

(b) Automatically operated oil burners used in connection with hot water, steam or warm air heating systems shall be equipped with approved automatic devices to shut down the burner in the event of undue pressure in a steam boiler or overheating within a hot water boiler or warm air furnace.

(c) In systems where steam or air is used for atomizing the oil, the equipment shall be so arranged that in case of interruption of the atomizing supply, the oil supply will be immediately shut off.

SEC. 517. Electric Wiring and Equipment. In connection with oil-burning equipment, electric wiring and electrical equipment shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Part II, Chapter III, of the Municipal Code, provided that all electrical wiring and installation appurtenant thereto, connected with or necessary for the actual operation and maintenance of oil-burning apparatus, may be installed by any person deemed competent to do so by the Department of Electricity of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 518. Oil Burners, Installation of. (a) Oil burners shall be securely installed in a workmanlike manner, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, by qualified mechanics experienced in making such installations.

(b) Where oil burners are installed in furnaces originally designed for solid fuel, the ash door of the furnace shall be removed or bottom ventilation otherwise provided to prevent the accumulation of vapors in the ash pit.

(c) Boilers and furnaces in which oil burners are installed shall be connected to separate flues having sufficient draft at all times to insure safe operation of the burner; a suitable draft regulating device shall be installed where necessary to prevent excessive draft. Smokepipe dampers, if any, shall be such that they cannot close off more than eighty (80%) per cent of the internal cross-section area of the smoke pipe.

(d) Complete instructions for the care and operation of the oil burning equipment shall be conspicuously posted near the oil burner and maintained in readable condition.

SEC. 519. Attendant. Oil-burning plants within the City and County of San Francisco shall be in charge of a competent person; said person, after having lighted the oil-burning fire and during all of the time said fire is burning, shall not be absent from the oil-burning fire for more than twenty (20) minutes at any one time without returning to the oil fire and seeing that the oil-burning

fire is properly burning in a safe and satisfactory manner. If it should be necessary for said person to be absent from the oil fire for a longer period than twenty (20) minutes, then the said person shall, before leaving the oil fire, extinguish the fire and see that the oil fire is not burning, and shall stop and shut off all electric currents, motors, pumps, compressors or any other machinery or device used in the burning of oil for fuel, so that no oil can flow to the fire during the absence of said person from the oil fire. Provided, however, that this shall not apply wherever any automatic device that has been approved by the Fire Marshal is used, which will, when the oil fire goes out or becomes extinguished from any cause, immediately and automatically shut off all electric currents, motors, pumps, compressors or any other machinery or device used in the burning of oil for fuel.

SEC. 520. Modification. Where the circumstances or conditions of any particular installation are unusual and such as to render the strict application of this Article impracticable, the Fire Marshal may permit such modification as will provide a substantially equivalent degree of safety.

SEC. 521. City Not Liable. This Article shall not be construed as imposing upon the City and County of San Francisco, or any official or employee thereof, any liability for damages to person or property which may occur from or in connection with any failure of any of the appliances.

SEC. 522. Penalty. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation or association that violates, disobeys or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 1459. Oil Burner Chimneys and Flues. (a) All oil-burning equipment installed in all buildings specifically mentioned in Section 500 of Chapter IV shall be connected to flues having an inside lining of fire brick to the level of the second-story floor (or equivalent height) and from second floor upward may be of terra cotta or the patent chimney type. The outside lining may be of common brick. All such flues shall have but one (1) inlet.

(b) Where chimneys are to be erected on the outside of exterior walls of "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" buildings, steel stacks or patent chimneys may be used.

(c) The inside measurement of all such flues shall be not less than eight (8) inches, but in no case shall the inside measurement be smaller than the opening on the furnace with which it is connected.

(d) No damper or other device shall be permitted in any smoke pipe, chimney or furnace that may entirely shut off the passage of fumes or gases up the flue.

(e) In all oil burner installations made in dwellings, as defined in Section 500 of Chapter IV, the chimneys or flues may be constructed of brick, or be a patent chimney of the type described in this Chapter for other fuels.

SEC. 1525. Oil Burner Enclosures. (a) In compliance with the provisions of the State Housing Act, all oil-burning equipment installed in those buildings and upon premises which are specifically enumerated in Section 500 of Part II, Chapter IV, Article 15 of the Municipal Code, except in dwellings, shall be enclosed in a room with walls constructed of masonry, concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or terra cotta tile from the floor to the bottom of the floor joists above, the walls of such rooms shall not be less than six (6) inches thick and the entire ceiling of such rooms shall be built with a double ceiling, with a space not less than one and one-half (1½) inches between the two (2) ceilings and each ceiling shall be metal lathed and be plastered not less than three-

fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch thick; or in lieu of a double ceiling of metal lath, such ceiling may be constructed of masonry. The floor of such rooms in all buildings shall be of masonry not less than two (2) inches thick.

(b) All such rooms shall be vented to the outside air by a galvanized iron duct at least twelve (12) inches by twelve (12) inches, or a window to the outside air.

(c) All windows shall be of wired glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick set in metal frames and sashes or wood frames and sashes covered with galvanized iron.

(d) Any door in the wall of such rooms shall be an approved fire-resisting door or a door constructed of three (3) thicknesses of thirteen-sixteenths ($\frac{13}{16}$) by not more than six (6) inches, tongued and grooved, matched redwood boards entirely covered on the sides and edges with lock-jointed tin and every such door shall be self-closing. All swinging doors shall be arranged to swing outward. All doors shall be hung so as to overlap the walls of the room at least four (4) inches at sides and top. Every doorway shall have a brick, concrete, steel or iron sill rising not less than seven (7) inches from the floor.

(e) All such rooms shall have at least three (3) feet clearance between boiler, heating furnace or heating apparatus and inner face of said enclosing wall.

(f) It shall not be required that heating room enclosure or any form of masonry be built around any oil-burning equipment installed in a dwelling as defined in Section 500 of Part II, Chapter IV, Article 15 of the Municipal Code when the oil burner is of the full automatic type. If not of the full automatic type, the foregoing provisions shall apply, provided the walls of such enclosures shall not be less than four (4) inches thick.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 16

REGULATING PRINTING, DEVELOPING AND STORAGE OF MOTION PICTURE FILMS

- Sec. 550. Films, storage of.
- Sec. 551. Permit by Fire Marshal.
- Sec. 552. Investigation.
- Sec. 553. Denial of permit.
- Sec. 554. Inspection.
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- Sec. 558. Definitions.
- Sec. 559. Building occupied by Motion Picture Exchange.
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- Sec. 568. Examination room.
- Sec. 569. Exits.
- Sec. 570. Examination room, storage in.
- Sec. 571. Reels.
- Sec. 572. Heating.
- Sec. 573. Waste matter.
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- Sec. 576. Motors.
- Sec. 577. Packing film.
- Sec. 578. Shipping.
- Sec. 579. Motion picture machine inclosure.
- Sec. 580. Cleaning films.
- Sec. 581. Cleaning room.
- Sec. 582. Perforating machines.
- Sec. 583. Printing machines.
- Sec. 584. Joining tables.
- Sec. 585. Exceptions.
- Sec. 586. Transportation.
- Sec. 587. Sprinklers and other protection.
- Sec. 588. Sprinklers in vaults.
- Sec. 589. Drip lines, valves.
- Sec. 590. Extinguishers.
- Sec. 591. Heating devices.
- Sec. 592. No Smoking signs.
- Sec. 593. Management.
- Sec. 594. Reconstruction.
- Sec. 595. Penalty.

SEC. 550. Films, Storage of. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, print, develop, keep, store or use nitro-cellulose motion picture films, whether in the form of negatives, raw stock, finished product, or discarded scrap, or used films in any building or place within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, without first obtaining a written permit therefor, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 551. Permit by Fire Marshal. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to manufacture, print, develop, store, keep or use motion picture films in any building or place within the City and County of San Francisco shall file with the Fire Marshal a written application for a permit so to do, which application shall set forth the name, residence or place of business of the applicant and the location at which it is desired or intended to manufacture, print, develop, store, keep or use such motion picture films. Forms for such application shall be furnished by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 552. Investigation. Upon the receipt of such application the Fire Marshal shall make an investigation to determine whether or not the building or place defined in the application is so situated, arranged and constructed as to comply with the provisions of this Article.

SEC. 553. Denial of Permit. If the Fire Marshal shall find that the building or place is not so constructed, arranged or equipped, or if he shall find that the desired use will conflict with or be contrary to the provisions of this Article, he shall refuse to grant the permit.

SEC. 554. Inspection. The Fire Marshal shall frequently inspect all buildings or places containing motion picture films to determine whether the provisions of this Article are being complied with, and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions hereof.

SEC. 555. Revocation of Permit. The Fire Marshal shall have power to revoke or suspend any permit granted under the terms of this Article for violations of any of its provisions.

SEC. 556. Non-Inflammable Film Storage. When films of the non-inflammable variety are stored, kept, used or worked upon, the requirements of this Article may be waived in whole or in part by the written consent of the Fire Marshal. All of the provisions of this Article shall, however, apply where both the inflammable and non-inflammable films are stored, kept, used or worked upon.

SEC. 557. Films for Exhibitions. Nothing in this Article contained shall be construed as prohibiting the keeping and using of motion picture films for exhibition or reviewing purposes in authorized motion picture theaters; provided not more than those actually in use of a maximum of twenty (20) reels of film are kept in any one such theater at any one time. The reviewing of pictures in theaters is prohibited, except in reviewing rooms in buildings of "Class A" construction, which reviewing rooms shall be fireproof, ventilated directly to the exterior of the building and have no direct connection with the auditorium. All reels other than in projecting machines shall be kept in closed and approved metal containers, located in a projection machine booth constructed and maintained as required by Part II, Chapter I, of the Municipal Code.

SEC. 558. Definitions. (a) Wherever in this Article used, the terms "motion picture film" and "motion picture films" shall be understood to mean films composed of nitro-cellulose or pyroxylin-plastic material or of other inflammable composition.

(b) The term "standard reel" wherever in this Article used shall be understood to mean approximately two thousand (2,000) feet of motion picture film, approximately one and eleven thirty-seconds (1-11/32) inches in width and fifty-five ten-thousandths (.0055) inches in thickness, weighing approximately ten (10) pounds.

(c) The term "Exchange" means an establishment or place in a building used for handling, packing, shipping, storing, inspecting, re-winding or repairing film in connection with the distribution of film.

(d) The term "Laboratory" means an establishment or place in a building used for the perforation, printing, development, washing, fixing, drying, assembling, polishing, finishing or other operations connected with the production of either motion picture negatives or positives.

(e) The term "Film Vault" means a separate room, compartment, vault or inclosure constructed and equipped in accordance with the requirements of Part II, Chapter I, of the Municipal Code.

SEC. 559. Building Occupied by Motion Picture Exchange. No part of the operation of a motion picture exchange shall be conducted in any building:

(a) Which is more than two (2) stories high.

(b) Which is not of "Class A" or "Class B" construction.

(c) Any part of which is occupied, used or intended to be occupied or used as a place of assembly, habitation, refuge or detention, or as an office building, workshop or factory in which more than fifty (50) people not connected with the motion film exchange are employed.

Door or window openings in exterior walls of a building occupied as a film exchange shall be made fireproof, except where such door or window openings face on streets which are not less than fifty (50) feet wide from property line to property line.

SEC. 560. Basement, Storage in. No permit shall be issued to manufacture, print, develop, keep or store motion picture films in any basement, except where a direct exit not less than five (5) feet wide and on a level with a street or alley to which it terminates is provided. Where it is desired to use the basement for storage other than motion picture films, the emergency exit hereinbefore referred to may be omitted when at least two (2) stairways leading from the basement to the first floor and located at opposite ends of the building are provided. In addition to these stairways, an emergency exit shall be provided from the basement to a sidewalk opening in front of the building, the approach to which shall be of fireproof materials, the sidewalk opening not less than three (3) feet by five (5) feet over which shall be placed iron trap doors accessible to operation from the outside. The lock securing these doors shall be of a type and workmanship approved by the Fire Marshal and be made accessible to the Fire Department from the outside by means of a traffic-bearing glass guard placed in one of the doors directly over the lock. Where a projecting room is

located in a basement, an additional five (5) foot emergency exit opening directly on a street or alley and on the same level of said street or alley, shall be required for such projecting room. This provision shall apply only to film exchanges.

SEC. 561. Projection Room, Storage. The storage or use of motion picture films in the projecting room shall be limited to one (1) picture, or feature, and film not being actually shown shall be kept in closed approved containers in the projecting room or booth.

SEC. 562. Storage, General. All films when not in use or not being worked upon shall be kept in approved shipping cases or individually inclosed metal containers with tight covers, and shall be stored in fireproof vaults.

SEC. 563. Vault, Lights in. All lights in film vaults shall be at the ceiling and of the fixed marine type, with vapor-proof globes and conduit wiring subject to the approval of the Department of Electricity. All switches shall be outside of the vault and shall be arranged with a small pilot light to indicate on outside of vault whether vault lights are on or off. No artificial heat shall be permitted in the vault.

SEC. 564. Vaults, Storage in. Each vault for the storage of motion picture films shall be vented separately to the outside air by a vertical vent through side, and/or direct through ceiling; such vault shall have a sectional area ratio of not less than fourteen hundred (1400) square inches for a standard vault of seven hundred fifty (750) cubic feet capacity. The vent duct shall be constructed of reinforced concrete not less than six (6) inches in thickness and shall extend vertically to a point not less than four (4) feet above the roof. Where opening to vent flue is vertical in vault wall and glass to protect same is used in sash, sash shall be arranged to open automatically in case of fire by the use of the releasing device in conjunction with operation of doors.

SEC. 565. Vents. Each vent opening shall be protected against the weather by single thickness of glass one-sixteenth (1/16) inch thick, painted a dark color, or by other incombustible fragile material. The area of the glass shall be the effective sectional area of the vent opening. No pane of glass shall be smaller than two hundred (200) square inches. Any protection equivalent to the above may be accepted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 566. Screens. A light wire screen not coarser than one-eighth (1/8) inch mesh shall also be placed over each vent, so arranged as not to interfere with the automatic operation of the sash. Bars or screen designed to prevent burglary or injury to contents shall not have a mesh of less than four (4) inches, shall be locked inside the light wire screen and shall give a net opening of not less than fourteen hundred (1400) square inches.

SEC. 567. Guards. A permanent guard shall be installed to prevent films from being forced against the vent openings of small containers. Where film vaults are subdivided by incombustible partitions, each subdivision shall have an opening to the vent duct not less than two (2) feet eleven (11) inches by one (1) foot eight (8) inches, but vents from two (2) or more vaults must not connect. There shall be no opening in any vaults except the vent openings and drains. Each vault shall be provided with a drain basin placed in floor of not less than thirty-six (36) square inches area with a take-off pipe of adequate size not less than four (4) inches, connecting as direct as possible with the sewer.

SEC. 568. Examination Room. Examining and repairing of films shall be done only in an "Examination Room" or "Inspection Room" having ventilation direct to open air and separated from the rest of the building by tight partitions, floor and ceiling of incombustible materials, which shall contain no glass other than wire glass except where the glass faces on a street not less than fifty (50) feet in width and all doors leading to examination room shall be of tin clad construction at least one and one-half (1½) inches thick and be self-closing.

SEC. 569. Exits. Examination room shall be provided with at least two (2) exits so located as to preclude the possibility of both being shut off by fire in this room, the shipping room, the cleaning room and the vault. Each doorway shall be equipped with a self-closing door of tin clad construction at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick opening outward and closing into incombustible stops. An approved outside stairway fire escape, with balanced extension reaching to the ground, readily accessible from the examination room through a doorway in the outside wall, may be accepted as constituting one (1) of the above required exits.

SEC. 570. Examination Room, Storage in. Examination room shall not be used for storage nor handling of combustible materials other than films, and all furniture and fittings shall as far as practicable be of incombustible material.

SEC. 571. Reels. The number of reels in the examination or inspection room shall not exceed one (1) feature for each operator and all reels except one (1) reel for each operator while under examination in this room shall be in closed approved metal containers.

SEC. 572. Heating. Examination or inspection room shall be heated only by hot water or steam and metal shields or screens shall be provided to prevent the films from coming in contact with radiators or heated pipes.

SEC. 573. Waste Matter. All scrap or waste shall be kept under water, in self-closing, standard metal waste cans or their equivalent, and removed from the building at least once each day to a safe location; such waste to be kept separate from paper waste or other rubbish. Clippings, chips and waste film shall not be burned within two hundred (200) feet of any building.

SEC. 574. Examiner—Regulating. Each examiner may be provided with not to exceed two (2) ounces of any compound of collodion and amyl acetate or similarly inflammable cement, and all such cement in excess of the foregoing amount shall be kept in the vault or as otherwise directed by the Fire Marshal; in no case shall more than one (1) gallon be kept on the premises.

SEC. 575. Lights. The examination room, anteroom and shipping room shall be lighted with incandescent electric lamps in vapor proof globes, properly guarded.

SEC. 576. Motors. Motors for the operation of re-winds or for other purposes shall be of the fully inclosed, non-sparking type and shall have no exposed live metal parts. All electric wiring shall be installed in metal conduit in conformity with the requirements of the Department of Electricity.

SEC. 577. Packing Film. The packing of motion picture films for shipping or the unpacking of same shall be done only in a shipping room having outside ventilation and separated from the rest of the building by tight partitions, floor and ceiling of incombustible material with self-closing fire doors of tin clad construction at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick; partitions and doors to contain no glass other than wire glass.

SEC. 578. Shipping. The shipping room shall not be used for the storage or handling of combustible materials other than films and all furniture used therein shall as far as practicable be of non-combustible material. The number of exposed reels of films in the shipping room at any one time shall not exceed twenty (20). In all other respects the equipment of shipping room shall comply with the requirements for examination room.

SEC. 579. Motion Picture Machine Inclosure. Where a motion picture machine is used for projecting films for exhibition or reviewing purposes same shall be inclosed in a standard booth constructed in accordance with the requirements of Part II, Chapter I, of the Municipal Code. A so-called "portable booth" shall not, within the meaning of this Article, be considered as fulfilling this requirement.

SEC. 580. Cleaning Films. The cleaning or washing of motion picture films in or by means of ether, alcohol or other inflammable or combustible volatile liquids shall be done only in a cleaning room or laboratory having outside ventilation and separated from the rest of the building by tight partitions, floor and ceiling of incombustible material with self-closing fire doors at openings. The receptacle containing the cleaning liquid shall be kept tightly closed except at apertures through which film passes during the process of cleaning and whole apparatus, including receptacle, drying reels, etc., shall be completely covered by a ventilating hood equipped with a duct leading to outside air and provided with a mechanically induced draft sufficient to keep the room free from objectionable vapors.

SEC. 581. Cleaning Room. The cleaning room shall not be used for the storage or handling of combustible material other than films and there shall be no more than three (3) exposed reels at any one time in this room. In all other respects the equipment of this room shall comply with the requirements of the examination room.

SEC. 582. Perforating Machines. Perforating machines shall be equipped with an effective receptacle for catching chips, and also a reeling device.

SEC. 583. Printing Machines. Printing machines shall be equipped with reeling devices.

SEC. 584. Joining Tables. Joining, assembling and inspection tables shall be of non-combustible material. Tables shall be set four (4) inches from any radiator. If lights under tables are used for examining, by transmitted light, light box shall be properly ventilated and so constructed that it does not become a receptacle for film scraps and dust.

SEC. 585. Exceptions. None of the provisions of this Article shall be construed as prohibiting the use interchangeably of either the examination, shipping, projection or repair room for any of the processes necessary to the operation of a film exchange; provided that no two (2) different processes are carried on simultaneously, and that the provisions of this Article applying to each process be complied with.

SEC. 586. Transportation. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to take or carry into any building within the City and County of San Francisco or to carry or transport anywhere within such limits any motion picture film or films, unless the same be contained in a metal box, can or other approved receptacle, with cover securely tied or otherwise fastened. Each such receptacle shall be conspicuously labeled as containing inflammable films.

SEC. 587. Sprinklers and Other Protection. All film vaults and vestibules, examination room, shipping room and cleaning room or laboratory, as required by the foregoing provisions of this Article, shall be equipped with a complete system of automatic sprinklers of a type and workmanship approved by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 588. Sprinklers in Vaults. In every vault of seven hundred fifty (750) cubic feet there shall be installed twelve (12) automatic sprinklers arranged and installed to give uniform distribution, and a galvanized sheet metal baffle plate twelve (12) inches in width shall be attached to the ceiling between sprinklers so that water from one (1) sprinkler will not cool the solder of the fusible strut of any other sprinkler. Vaults of a smaller cubical content shall be equipped with automatic sprinklers on the basis of one (1) sprinkler for each sixty-two and one-half ($62\frac{1}{2}$) cubic feet of contents.

SEC. 589. Drip Lines, Valves. Sprinkler systems for film vaults shall be equipped with a three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch drip line and valve which shall be used for weekly test. A recording pressure gauge attached to drip line will be acceptable in lieu of test. Extra sprinkler heads shall be required and number specified

by the Department of Public Works for such places as drying drums, joining or assembling tables, receiving and distributing counters, and each compartment of a cabinet which will hold more than fifty (50) pounds of film and other places where an excessive amount of film is handled.

SEC. 590. Extinguishers. Each room in which motion picture films are manufactured, printed, developed, kept, stored or used, exclusive of vault, shall be equipped with two and one-half (2½) gallon chemical extinguishers, pails of water and pails of dry sand, the number of which shall be subject to the approval of the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 591. Heating Devices. No heating or cooking device or appliance using gas, oil or electricity, shall be installed or maintained in any building used as a moving picture exchange or laboratory. No heating device of any kind shall be permitted to be installed in such a building unless such device is approved by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 592. No Smoking Signs. It is hereby made a misdemeanor to smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or match in any room or vault mentioned in this Article, and conspicuous "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in prominent places. Matches shall not be carried by any employee or other person. Each exit shall be marked "Exit" in letters not less than six (6) inches high, or by an illuminated sign with letters of the same height.

SEC. 593. Management. Every motion picture studio, laboratory or exchange shall be in charge of a responsible executive, who is familiar with these Rules and Requirements, with the importance of fire prevention and with any local laws or ordinances. The executive shall, as a part of his duty, see that these rules are observed and that his employees are instructed as to fire hazards and the proper handling of motion picture films.

SEC. 594. Reconstruction. The provisions of this Article shall be construed to apply equally to buildings or places at present established for the manufacturing, printing, developing, keeping, storing or using of motion picture films; providing, however, that the Department of Public Works and the Fire Marshal jointly in their reasonable discretion may waive the reconstructing in whole or in part of vaults, examination rooms, shipping rooms, cleaning rooms and projecting rooms in such buildings or places existing at the time of the passage of this Article.

SEC. 595. Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars nor more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months for each such offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 725. Fireproof Film Vaults. (a) Walls and floors of vaults shall be of brick or reinforced concrete; if of brick, not less than eight (8) inches thick laid in cement mortar; and if of reinforced concrete not less than six (6) inches thick. No wood top flooring shall be used. Size of vault shall not exceed seven hundred and fifty (750) cubic feet.

(b) The roof of vault shall be an independent reinforced concrete roof at least six (6) inches thick. In a fireproof building where the floor above is equivalent to this it may serve as the roof if side walls are rigidly tied into it; in construction of this type, a false ceiling constructed of metal lath and cement plaster one (1) inch thick, or the equivalent, and with no openings to the concealed space above may be used to limit the total interior vault space to seven hundred fifty (750) cubic feet. Vent may extend through this false ceiling and concealed space.

(c) Each face of the wall on door opening into vault shall be protected by a standard fire door constructed in accordance with specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The inner door shall be so arranged and installed as to close automatically in case of fire originating within the vault. The outer door shall be of the swinging type and be made to close into a rabbit; it shall be self-closing; and if fastened open, shall be arranged to close automatically in case of fire originating in or out of the vault. Both of these doors shall be equipped with an Underwriters' approved heat actuated device in conjunction with an Underwriters' approved automatic release, which shall so function as to positively assure the closing of the fire doors in advance of the fusing of the sprinkler heads. The inner door may be left open during the time the film exchange is in active operation but must be closed at night or during other inactive periods.

(d) Racks in film vaults shall be built of metal or other incombustible material and arranged to prevent film containers being placed in other position than on edge in a vertical position. Vertical incombustible partitions, equivalent in heat insulation and durability to three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch hard asbestos and extending from floor to ceiling shall be provided to divide racks into sections such that the amount of film protected by any sprinkler shall not exceed eight hundred and thirty (830) pounds. Partitions shall be substantial and have exposed edges protected. Means shall be provided to keep the containers on each side of such partitions an inch away from same. Racks shall not obstruct any vent openings. Racks shall be so arranged that film cannot be placed under or between containers in the vertical position. Films shall not be stored or kept on the floor, unless in shipping containers approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(e) No vault used for the storage of motion picture films shall directly communicate with any examination room, shipping room, projecting room or cleaning room, but shall be approached through an anteroom, passageway or vestibule separated from the rest of the building by tight partitions, floor and ceiling of incombustible material which shall contain no glass other than wire glass. All doors leading to said anteroom, passageway or vestibule shall be of tin clad construction at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick and be self-closing; doors may have wire glass panel, minimum size of which shall not be less than three (3) square feet, and maximum size of which shall be six (6) square feet.

FIRE CODE

ARTICLE 17

REGULATING USE OF NITRO-CELLULOSE

Sec. 620. Nitro-cellulose.

Sec. 621. Exposure of films.

Sec. 622. Enforcement of this Article.

SEC. 620. Nitro-Cellulose. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hereafter handle, keep, store or use nitro-cellulose material in the form of a sheet film, or any other form, in or upon any building or premises within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco without first obtaining a written permit therefor from the Fire Marshal. All such nitro-cellulose material shall be handled, kept, stored or used upon conditions and under such regulations as may be required by the Fire Marshal. Nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to:

(a) Film for amateur photographic use in original packages of "roll" and "Film pack films" when kept or stored in retail establishments for sale to the ultimate consumer or when kept, stored or used by a consumer;

(b) Acetate-cellulose material in the form of a sheet film, or any other form;

(c) Motion Picture Film regulated by any other Article of the Municipal Code;

(d) Dental X-Ray Film when handled, kept or stored for purposes other than sale.

SEC. 621. Exposure of Films. It shall be unlawful for the person or authority in charge of maintaining, operating or conducting any hospital, clinic, dispensary, school, college, home, asylum or similar institution, to bring into, expose or develop or allow to be brought into, exposed or developed in or upon any of the above mentioned premises any nitro-cellulose X-Ray film. Any such nitro-cellulose X-Ray film that may be in or upon any of the above mentioned premises and already exposed and developed at the time this Article becomes effective, shall be handled, kept, stored or used upon conditions and under such regulations as may be required by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 622. Enforcement of This Article. The Fire Marshal shall have power to revoke or suspend any permit granted under the terms of this Article for violations of any of its provisions.

ARTICLE 18

THEATRES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGE

- Sec. 650. Moving picture theatres.
- Sec. 651. Draperies—Fireproofing.
- Sec. 652. Penalty.
- Sec. 658. Diagram of theatre on program.
- Sec. 663. Aisles, stairways, passageways, exits.
- Sec. 664. Penalty.
- Sec. 669. Obstruction of stairs and aisles.
- Sec. 670. Notice to Chief of Police.
- Sec. 675. Fireman detailed in theatres.
- Sec. 676. Reports.

SEC. 650. Moving Picture Theatres. All places of amusement wherein moving pictures are exhibited for public entertainment and where an admission fee is charged, which are sheathed in wood and covered with cloth, burlap or other inflammable material, shall be lined throughout their entire interior with sheet metal.

SEC. 651. Draperies—Fireproofing. All draperies and hangings in said places of amusement shall be dipped in a solution so as to make them fireproof.

SEC. 652. Penalty. Any person who shall violate Sections 650 and 651 of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars nor more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than one (1) month nor more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ELECTRICAL CODE

SEC. 215. Exit Sign Lights Required. At each exit in every theatre, motion picture house, auditorium, dance hall or assembly hall there shall be installed an approved type of exit sign light. Each exit sign light shall be located not more than twenty-four (24) inches above the top of the exit opening, said distance to be measured to the bottom of the exit light sign. All of the lamps in each exit light sign shall be illuminated before the public enters the building, and shall be kept illuminated until after the public has left the building.

SEC. 216. Construction of Exit Light Signs. Exit light signs shall be constructed of not less than No. 16 U. S. standard gauge metal and shall have a green glass front. A metal mat or face having letters cut through such mat or face shall be installed in front or back of said glass panel.

(a) Every exit sign shall show the word "Exit" thereon in plainly legible green letters not less than six (6) inches high, with the principal strokes of

such letters not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch in width. Electric signs indicating directions of exits need not conform to the requirements of this section.

(b) Each exit sign shall contain not less than two (2) lamp receptacles. Each receptacle shall contain a lamp of not less than fifteen (15) watts. Both lamp receptacles shall be connected to the emergency system, or one (1) lamp receptacle shall be connected to the emergency lighting circuit and the other lamp receptacle to the general lighting circuit.

FIRE CODE

SEC. 658. Diagram of Theatre on Program. A diagram or plan of each theatre, gallery or floor showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than fifteen (15) square inches, shall be printed in black lines in legible manner on the program of the performance.

SEC. 663. Aisles, Stairways, Passageways, Exits. It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, manager or other person, firm or corporation having charge of any theatre or public hall to permit any person during a performance, exhibition, lecture, entertainment or public assemblage therein to sit or remain standing in any aisle, passageway or stairway in such theatre or public hall.

SEC. 664. Penalty. A violation of any of the provisions of Section 663 of this Article shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one hundred (100) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 669. Obstruction of Stairs and Aisles. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation having control or management of any theatre, hall, concert hall or other place of public assembly to obstruct, or cause or permit the obstruction, of any entrance, exit, aisle, stairway, lobby or passageway thereof, during any performance, exhibition, lecture, concert or any public assemblage therein.

SEC. 670. Notice to Chief of Police. The owner, manager or person having control or management of any theatre, hall, concert hall or other place of public assemblage, must notify the Chief of Police at least six (6) hours before the same shall be opened for the purpose of public assemblage therein.

SEC. 675. Fireman Detailed in Theatres. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall detail one (1) or more experienced members of the Fire Department as they may deem necessary or proper in the interest of the public safety, in any and all buildings or structures used as a theatre, public hall, concert hall or other place of public assemblage to be present in such building or structure during the progress of any performance, exhibition, lecture, entertainment or public assemblage therein.

SEC. 676. Reports. The members of the Fire Department so detailed shall report immediately any violation of this Article or any violation of any other law pertaining to the extinction of fires or public safety to the Police Department, which shall forthwith cause said laws or ordinances to be enforced.

ARTICLE 19

DRY CLEANING PLANTS

Sec. 700. Definitions.

- (a) Benzine or gasoline.
- (b) Approved.
- (c) Dye works.
- (d) Flashing point test.

Sec. 701. Clothes cleaning establishment, permit for.

Sec. 703. Fire Marshal to report.

Sec. 704. Amount of gasoline permitted.

- Sec. 705. Tanks and containers.
- Sec. 706. Machinery in clothes cleaning establishments.
- Sec. 707. Tanks and drums.
- Sec. 708. Regulations.
- Sec. 709. Buildings, construction of.
- Sec. 710. Enforcement.
- Sec. 711. Failure to comply, notice to show cause.

SEC. 700. Definitions. For the purpose of this Article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) **Benzine or Gasoline.** Any product of petroleum or any hydro-carbon liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred ten (110°) degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) **Approved.** Approved by the Fire Marshal.

(c) **Dye Works.** Dye works or clothes cleaning establishment is any building or premises where more than one (1) quart of benzine or gasoline is kept or stored to be used for cleaning or renovating any clothing or article of wearing apparel, or fabric of any kind.

(d) **Flashing Point Test.** The Fire Marshal shall test and decide the flashing point.

SEC. 701. Clothes Cleaning Establishment, Permit for. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hereafter to establish or maintain a clothes cleaning establishment where more than one (1) quart of benzine or gasoline is kept or stored, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Fire Department, subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health of the City and County of San Francisco, specifying the name of the permittee and the location of the premises to be used as such clothes cleaning establishment, and the amount of benzine or gasoline desired; provided, however, that the Fire Department, subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health in the granting or refusal of such permit shall exercise a reasonable and sound discretion, taking into consideration the character of the applicant and the intended location of such clothes cleaning establishment; and further provided that all persons, firms or corporations now conducting the business of clothes cleaning shall after the passage of this Article comply with all of the requirements hereafter specified in this Article governing the storage and use of benzine or gasoline. No permit shall be granted by said Fire Department, subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health where any part or portion of a building is used or occupied as a hotel, apartment house or lodging house.

SEC. 703. Fire Marshal to Report. All applications for permits to store benzine or gasoline to be used by clothes cleaning establishments shall, before final action is taken by the Fire Department, be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation, and to report the conditions necessary to be embodied in the permit granting such privileges to the petitioners. Furthermore, said Fire Marshal shall furnish each applicant with a written or printed copy of all the requirements imposed by this Article, for their information and guidance as to the manner in which benzine or gasoline shall be stored for cleansing or renovating clothing or any article of wearing apparel, or fabric of any kind.

SEC. 704. Amount of Gasoline Permitted. Not more than ten thousand (10,000) gallons of gasoline in the aggregate shall be allowed to be stored for any one clothes cleaning establishment or dye works and said gasoline shall be stored underground and outside of all buildings in tanks approved by the Fire Marshal. Provided, however, that the quantity of gasoline and the number, size and location of tanks shall be left to the discretion of the Fire Marshal. In determining the amount of gasoline that may be stored, said officer shall exercise reasonable and sound judgment, taking into consideration the capacity of the plant and the number and size of the washers that are to be used, but in no event shall the quantity exceed the maximum of ten thousand (10,000) gallons.

SEC. 705. Tanks and Containers. All tanks or other containers, both above and below ground; all continuous flow or other systems for the circulation and use of gasoline, and all pumps, pipings, fittings, sight glasses, valves, traps, emergency dump and other devices used in connection with such storage, circulation and use shall not be installed unless approved by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 706. Machinery in Clothes Cleaning Establishments. The operation, structural integrity, condition and placement of all machines, apparatus, appliances, or other devices for use in a clothes cleaning establishment or dye works with, or in any way in connection with, gasoline, shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.

SEC. 707. Tanks and Drums. All storage tanks shall be filled from a tank wagon in the day time. In no case shall any tanks or drums of benzine or gasoline, empty or otherwise, be allowed in, upon or about any clothes cleaning establishment or dye works.

SEC. 708. Regulations. (a) No open light of any kind shall be allowed in any room where benzine or gasoline is used.

(b) No benzine or gasoline shall be used for motive power to supply any engine or machinery of any kind.

(c) No stove, forge, torch, boiler or furnace, flame or fire shall be allowed in any room where benzine or gasoline is used.

(d) All electric motors shall be placed at least four (4) feet above the floor.

(e) All rooms where benzine or gasoline is used in greater quantities than five (5) gallons shall be of brick, concrete or hollow tile construction, with a system of ventilation with openings to the outer air at floor line, not less than six (6) by eight (8) inches for each ventilator, and the floor thereof shall be of concrete, not less than three (3) inches in thickness. All doors shall be fireproof and all windows shall be of wire glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, set in metal frames or wood frames covered with galvanized iron.

SEC. 709. Buildings, Construction of. All buildings hereafter erected and all buildings hereafter altered or changed so as to be occupied as a dyeing and cleaning establishment shall be of "Class A", "Class B" or "Class C" construction.

SEC. 710. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this Article are complied with, and for that purpose the said officer shall have access to any and all buildings used as clothes cleaning establishments or dye works during the day time.

SEC. 711. Failure to Comply, Notice to Show Cause. If any proprietor or manager of any clothes cleaning establishment or dye works shall fail or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Article (which are for the public safety), said Fire Marshal shall report the same in writing to the Fire Department, said Fire Department shall notify said proprietor or manager to appear before them and show cause why the permit which may have been granted to store benzine or gasoline, as is provided in Section 701 of this Article, shall not be revoked.

ARTICLE 20

REFRIGERATION PLANTS

Sec. 735. Refrigeration by means of gases.

Sec. 736. Shut-off valves.

Sec. 737. Safety devices.

Sec. 738. Pressure rooms.

Sec. 739. Pressure machines.

Sec. 740. Condensers.

Sec. 741. Helmets and respirators.

Sec. 742. Pipes, signs.

Sec. 743. Rules.

- Sec. 744. Storage.
- Sec. 745. Discharge valve.
- Sec. 746. Control valves.
- Sec. 747. Emergency valves.
- Sec. 748. Pressure gauges.
- Sec. 749. Locks and signs.
- Sec. 750. Pressure.
- Sec. 751. Carbon dioxide plants—Safety valves.
- Sec. 752. Automatic safety valves.
- Sec. 753. Shut-off valves at curb.
- Sec. 754. Refrigerating rooms.
- Sec. 755. Doors.
- Sec. 756. Engineer's duties.
- Sec. 757. Applications for permits.

SEC. 735. Refrigeration by Means of Gases. Except as hereinafter provided in this Article, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to operate or maintain in the City and County of San Francisco any plant producing refrigeration by means of gases under pressure in connection with cold storage plants, breweries, ice manufactories, hotels, restaurants, clubs or other places of business, without a permit issued by the Central Permit Bureau, and such permit shall not be issued to any person, firm, corporation or association until all of the provisions of this Article shall have been complied with.

SEC. 736. Shut-Off Valves. All refrigerating plants hereafter erected shall conform to the terms of this Article by providing curb shut-off valves, automatic shut-off valves or emergency pipes for discharge in case of accident, exits, safety devices on refrigerating machines, maintenance of lights in rooms containing condensers or compressors of ammonia or ethyl chloride, fire walls, the maintenance of life saving apparatus, the designation of the chemical contained in pipes by means of signs and the pressure allowed in refrigerating machines. All refrigerating plants that are already erected shall conform to such terms of this Article as may be required by the Chief of the Fire Department and Department of Public Works.

SEC. 737. Safety Devices. All refrigerating machines shall be equipped with automatic safety devices which discharge at three hundred (300) pounds to the square inch for ammonia, fourteen hundred (1400) pounds per square inch for carbon dioxide, one hundred (100) pounds per square inch for sulphur dioxide, and one hundred (100) pounds to the square inch for ethyl chloride into the emergency pipes required by the preceding section or into the low pressure side.

SEC. 738. Pressure Rooms. In all refrigerating plants, every room containing a refrigerating chemical under pressure exceeding forty (40) pounds per square inch for ethyl chloride, sixty (60) pounds for sulphur dioxide, one hundred (100) pounds for ammonia and five hundred (500) pounds for carbon dioxide, and which by accident may become filled with gases generated by said chemicals, shall have an exit to the open air direct, or by means of a stairway or to a room or hall from which said gases can be excluded. Other refrigerating plants shall be provided with such means of exit as may be prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Chief of the Fire Department. Rooms which contain only the liquid supply pipe to refrigerating coils are not included within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 739. Pressure Machines. The maximum pressure allowed in a refrigerating machine shall not exceed three hundred (300) pounds for ammonia, fourteen hundred (1400) pounds for carbon dioxide, one hundred (100) pounds for sulphur dioxide and one hundred (100) pounds for ethyl chloride to the square inch. All pipes for refrigerating purposes shall stand a hydrostatic pressure at double the maximum pressure per square inch specified in this section. All fittings must stand a pressure of at least three (3) times the maximum pressure per square inch specified in this section.

SEC. 740. Condensers. No room containing refrigerating condensers or compressors of ammonia or ethyl chloride under pressure shall have in it any open flame, arc light or direct opening to the boiler room, but an internal combustion engine may be located therein, which may be started in the usual manner. There shall be a division wall between such room and the boiler room, and the boiler room equipped with a self-closing door of the Underwriter type.

SEC. 741. Helmets and Respirators. In all refrigerating plants and in all buildings to which refrigerating chemicals may be piped from outside sources, there shall be kept fit and available for use, suitable helmets or respirators, which shall permit the wearer to reach without suffocation any part of the refrigerating system. Such helmets or respirators shall be of a type approved by the Chief of the Fire Department. In all refrigerating plants of a capacity of seventy-five (75) tons or less, and in all buildings to which refrigerating chemicals may be piped from outside sources, there shall be at least one (1) helmet or respirator and in plants of over seventy-five (75) tons capacity there shall be at least two (2) helmets. Such helmets or respirators shall be kept in a suitable case or cabinet, which shall be easy of access, and the location of which shall be known to all employees having access to such refrigerating plants or systems, such location being outside of refrigerating machinery room if in a refrigerating plant, and near the doorway leading to such room. Helmets or respirators shall be officially inspected every six (6) months by the Chief of the Fire Department and an inspection card shall bear such date of inspection.

SEC. 742. Pipes, Signs. In all refrigerating plants in all buildings to which refrigerating chemicals may be piped from outside sources, the pipes shall have conspicuously displayed on them at proper places signs with easily legible letters naming the refrigerating chemical contained therein.

SEC. 743. Rules. In all refrigerating plants there shall be posted several copies of a brief set of rules satisfactory to the Chief of the Fire Department, directing all employees as to their duties in case of fire or other emergencies. Employers shall be responsible for and shall conduct at suitable times, as directed by the Chief of the Fire Department, proper drills for all employees in case of fire or other emergencies.

SEC. 744. Storage. Refrigerating plants may store a surplus stock of two (2) cylinders of refrigerating chemicals, or if deemed necessary, a quantity not to exceed ten (10%) per cent of the storage of the plant. No cylinders containing gas under pressure shall be stored in the boiler or furnace room, but shall be stored in a cool place which has good ventilation and is remote as possible from fire. Where cylinders of refrigerating chemicals are kept or stored for wholesale or retail purposes, they shall be kept or stored in such place and manner and in such quantities as the Chief of the Fire Department may direct.

SEC. 745. Discharge Valve. All refrigerating plants using ammonia or ethyl chloride as a refrigerating agent shall be equipped with a device or devices for discharging the refrigerating agent under pressure in case of emergency into sufficient water to absorb all discharge gas and carry it off to the sewer; such device or devices shall be operated by a valve which can be opened both from inside and outside of the refrigerating plant at convenient places that will be accessible to the Fire Department. Such devices herein referred to shall be constructed in accordance with the recommendations by the American Society Refrigerating Engineers and shall be under the direct supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department.

SEC. 746. Control Valves. No valves shall be located in the emergency discharge lines except the control and check valves to the water and refrigerant mixer, but there shall be one (1) control valve on each emergency line located near connection to main high and low pressure lines for repair purposes only. Such additional valves shall be kept open at all times, and if they remain closed

at any time a violation of the intention of these regulations has been committed. Such valves as may be necessary to close in case of emergency shall be painted white.

SEC. 747. Emergency Valves. The emergency valves and standard Fire Department connection shall be located on the public thoroughfare side of the building, either outside of the building or in a vestibule having glass panel doors which will provide easy access from the street, or such place as may be designated by the Department of Public Works and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. Valves and connections shall be at a height not more than five (5) feet above the street or vestibule floor level. In no case shall such valves and connections be located over the exhaust outlet for ventilating the room containing the refrigerating plant or system.

SEC. 748. Pressure Gauges. In large refrigerating plants there may be installed, at the discretion of the engineer in charge of such plant, pressure gauges on the high and low pressure emergency lines for determining changes in pressure while emergency lines are operating.

SEC. 749. Locks and Signs. The emergency valves shall be protected by a suitable metal box, which shall be locked at all times by such type of lock as may be approved by the Chief of the Fire Department, the lock to be opened only by officers and members of the Fire Department or the engineer of said refrigerating plant. On the outside of the box shall be painted in legible letters the words, "FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY". The high pressure emergency valves shall be labeled "HIGH PRESSURE AMMONIA", and the low pressure emergency valves shall be labeled "LOW PRESSURE AMMONIA". Where ethyl chloride is used the words "ETHYL CHLORIDE" shall be substituted for the word "AMMONIA" on such labels. There shall be located in this box a valve connected to water supply pipe of sufficient size; said valve shall be labeled "WATER VALVE". "THIS VALVE TO BE OPENED FIRST".

SEC. 750. Pressure. All refrigerating plants shall be equipped with an automatic safety valve or valves on each compressor, receiver or generator, which valve or valves shall be set to discharge at a pressure not greater than three hundred (300) pounds per square inch for ammonia, fourteen hundred (1400) pounds per square inch for carbon dioxide, one hundred (100) pounds per square inch for sulphur dioxide or ethyl chloride. Such automatic safety valve or valves shall be connected to the high pressure side and may discharge to the low pressure side in such manner as specified by the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

SEC. 751. Carbon Dioxide Plants—Safety Valves. On carbon dioxide plants, in addition to the safety valve at the compressor specified in the preceding section, there may be an automatic safety valve located on the high pressure and on the low pressure sides as a substitute for the emergency device referred to in Section 746 of this Article. The points of connection for such automatic safety valves shall be located as indicated for the emergency discharge lines. The outlet from such automatic safety valves may discharge into the engine room or the outer air.

SEC. 752. Automatic Safety Valves. In addition to safety valves and other valves hereinbefore specified, there shall be an automatic safety valve located at the point of entrance of pipes supplying any building with any refrigerating chemical, which shall, in case of accident to or breakage of the refrigerating system in such building, automatically shut off the supply of refrigerant to such building. Such automatic safety valve shall operate at pressures not more than ten (10%) per cent greater than the pressure hereinbefore specified as the maximum pressure allowed in such refrigerating systems.

SEC. 753. Shut-Off Valves at Curb. There shall be installed and maintained at a point not more than four (4) feet from the curb line of the sidewalk, a suit-

able valve of a design approved by the Chief of the Fire Department, by means of which valve the supply of refrigerant may be shut off from the building to which it may be piped. Such valve shall be placed in a suitable iron box of not less than ten (10) inches by twelve (12) inches in dimension, and the top of such box shall be flush with the sidewalk surface and shall bear the words "S. F. F. D." and "AMMONIA". Where a refrigerant other than ammonia is used the name of such refrigerant shall be substituted on the top of such box in place of the word "AMMONIA". The box shall be so installed as to obviate all danger to pedestrians. The top of such box shall be easily removable.

SEC. 754. Refrigerating Rooms. For the purpose of this Article, the definition of "refrigerating rooms" is hereby declared to be rooms in which are located compressors, generators, condensers, receivers, absorbers or any other apparatus necessary to produce or contain the refrigerating agent. Rooms which contain only the refrigerating chemical supply pipes to and from the refrigerating coils are not considered refrigerating machinery rooms, but such room, if occupied by any person or persons, must comply with the requirements of this Article as to exits specified herein.

SEC. 755. Doors. All vertical or horizontal openings that permit the passage of gases to other parts of the building from any room containing refrigerating machinery or a refrigerating system, which may not be a part of the refrigerating plant, shall be sealed or provided with self-closing doors of a type approved by the Chief of the Fire Department and the Department of Public Works. All refrigerating rooms, or rooms in which refrigerating chemical is contained, shall be provided with adequate ventilation to the open air, either direct or by means of a suitable duct or ducts. Where a mechanical system of ventilation is employed, control of such system shall be located at a point easily accessible in case of fire, breakage of pipes or other emergency.

SEC. 756. Engineer's Duties. No one shall be permitted to tamper with any valve, or any part of the system referred to in this Article, except the engineer operating said plant or the officers and members of the Fire Department in discharge of their duties.

SEC. 757. Applications for Permits. Applications for permits shall state the make of refrigerating machinery used, the refrigerating capacity in tons as rated by the manufacturer, the kind of chemical used, the amount of surplus chemical stored, the number of shifts and the time the plant is operating during a period of twenty-four (24) hours, and the average number of employees. The application shall be signed by the applicant or his authorized agent, and shall give the name and address of the applicant and the location of the plant, stating the number of stories and kind of construction of same.

ARTICLE 21

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS

Sec. 780. Automatic sprinklers.

Sec. 781. Water supply for sprinklers.

Sec. 782. Bond required.

Sec. 783. Connecting pipes for sprinkler system.

Sec. 784. Restrictions on use of sprinkler system.

Sec. 785. Enforcement.

SEC. 780. Automatic Sprinklers. Every building and manufacturing plant which by specific permit of the Central Permit Bureau may hereafter be equipped with automatic fire extinguishers must be so equipped in accordance with the requirements of this section. The owner or his agent or agents must have plans and specifications of such automatic sprinkler system prepared, which shall be submitted for approval to the Department of Public Health, Bureau of Building Inspection, Fire Prevention Bureau and Fire Marshal, and when approved by all

interested departments and bureaus the apparatus must be constructed in accordance therewith and under the supervision of the said officer.

SEC. 781. Water Supply for Sprinklers. There shall be no less than two (2) sources of water supply for each system of automatic fire extinguishers which shall hereafter be constructed in and upon any one (1) building or any one (1) manufacturing plant consisting of more than one (1) building. Said two (2) sources of water supply shall be in accordance with the "Sprinkler Rules" of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, but in no case shall any connection exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the diameter of the main, nor exceed four (4) inches as a maximum, except that in such cases where the above referred to "Sprinkler Rules" of the Board of Underwriters require a diameter of more than four (4) inches, then it shall be optional with the person, company or corporation to either put in such sized connection or make up the required capacity by two (2) pipes.

SEC. 782. Bond Required. Where one or both of the sources of water supply to any system of automatic fire extinguishers shall be from the pipes or mains belonging to any person, company or corporation supplying water to the inhabitants of the City and County of San Francisco, the connection with such pipes or mains belonging to said person, company or corporation shall be in accordance with the "Sprinkler Rules" of the Board of Underwriters of the Pacific, except as provided for in Section 781 of this Article, and such connection or connections shall be made by such person, company or corporation within thirty (30) days after presentation of a specific permit of the Central Permit Bureau. All costs and expenses of such connections and material for same, including a meter, shall be paid by the owner or owners of the property so equipped. A good and sufficient bond in the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars may be required by said person, company or corporation furnishing water for said equipment as a guarantee that the water supplied through such sprinkler equipment, or any part thereof, shall be used only for purposes connected with such sprinkler equipment.

SEC. 783. Connecting Pipes for Sprinkler System. Any connection of any such automatic fire extinguisher system made with the mains of such person, company or corporation shall be by means of pipes, upon which shall be placed between the said automatic fire extinguisher system and the pipes or mains of such person, company or corporation, an indicator gate valve approved by the Fire Department, which shall be located at a point to be selected by the said officer not more than one hundred (100) feet from the building or plant equipped with such automatic fire extinguisher system. Said pipes connecting such automatic fire extinguisher system with said meter and said indicator gate valve and such area walls as the Fire Department may require shall be constructed under the direction and supervision of the Fire Department, and said indicator gate valve shall be and remain in charge of and under the control of the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 784. Restrictions on Use of Sprinkler System. Any person who shall tap the pipes of any automatic sprinkler system for the purpose of using the water flowing therein for any other purpose than for use in such sprinkler system, or shall use the waters conducted through such system for any other purpose than for use in such sprinkler system, or shall maliciously interfere with the said pipes or appliances, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall for each offense be subject to a fine of not less than Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars nor more than Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars; but should said water be used for any other purpose than for the purposes of the said automatic sprinkler, then the person, company or corporation with whose mains said apparatus has been connected shall have the right to disconnect said automatic sprinkler system from its mains (without any liability or claim of damage), and action may be had and taken under the terms of said bond.

SEC. 785. Enforcement. The Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco is hereby authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of this Article.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 810. Water tank, outside pipe.
- Sec. 811. Exceptions.
- Sec. 812. Connections.
- Sec. 817. Bonfire on street, etc., permit for.
- Sec. 818. Bonfire on vacant lot, permit for.
- Sec. 823. Arson—Reward.
- Sec. 828. Debris, removal of.
- Sec. 834. Penalty.
- Sec. 839. Rubbish, disposal of.
- Sec. 840. Explosive material, storage of.
- Sec. 841. Gas and electric lights.
- Sec. 842. Ashes, deposit of.
- Sec. 843. Fires in open tins.
- Sec. 844. Matches, manufacture of.
- Sec. 845. Lights, where combustible material stored.
- Sec. 851. Right of entry by Fire Department.
- Sec. 856. Removal of paint from buildings.
- Sec. 861. Auxiliary fire apparatus.
- Sec. 867. Standpipes, etc., control of.
- Sec. 868. Fire buckets and extinguishers in places of amusement.
- Sec. 874. Elevator for use of Fire Department.
- Sec. 879. Auxiliary water system, unlawful use of.
- Sec. 880. Penalty.
- Sec. 885. Right of entry by authorities.

SEC. 810. Water Tank, Outside Pipe. Any and all private water tanks and water supplies within, upon or about any building or premises, capable of holding five thousand (5,000) gallons of water or over, shall be connected with a three (3) inch iron galvanized pipe leading from said water tank or water supply to a point outside of the building or premises designated by the Chief of the Fire Department.

SEC. 811. Exceptions. This Article shall not apply to tanks used to supply automatic sprinkler equipments or to buildings which are supplied with hose reel standpipes of three (3) inches or larger, which lead from the water tank upon the roof or in the upper portion of the building supplying water to hose reels, providing said hose reel standpipes lead to a point outside the building designated by the Chief of the Fire Department.

SEC. 812. Connections. The outer end of all said pipes shall be connected with a three (3) inch gate valve, provided with cap and chain.

SEC. 817. Bonfire on Street, Etc., Permit for. It shall be unlawful for any person to kindle or light or cause to be kindled or lighted any bonfire on any public highway, street, alley or place paved with bituminous rock, asphalt or basalt blocks, and it shall be unlawful to kindle or light a bonfire on any other character of public highway, street, alley or place, unless a written permit has been obtained from the Fire Department so to do.

SEC. 818. Bonfire on Vacant Lot, Permit for. It shall be unlawful for any person to kindle or light or cause to be kindled or lighted any bonfire on any vacant lot or other premises within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco unless the owner or lessee of said vacant lot or premises has first obtained from the Fire Department a written permit so to do.

SEC. 823. Arson—Reward. Whenever a fire shall appear to have been caused by incendiarism, or when any bonfire shall have been kindled or fire shall have

been set to a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this section and Sections 151, 163 to 173, inclusive, 200 to 211, inclusive, 240 to 250, inclusive, 839 to 842, inclusive, of this Chapter and Section 715 of Chapter I of the Municipal Code, the Mayor may, upon application of the Fire Marshal or at his discretion, offer a reward of not more than Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the offender, and the Mayor may at any time, when in his opinion it appears expedient, offer a standing reward not to exceed Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of arson, or of any attempt at arson, and any reward which may become payable under the order of the Mayor, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city and county.

SEC. 828. Debris, Removal of. The owner or person having in his possession or under his control upon any premises any hay, straw or forage of any kind, bales of wool, cotton, paper or other substances which have been rendered useless or unmerchantable by reason of any fire on said premises, or any other debris resulting from such fire, must remove the same from such premises within twenty-four (24) hours after notice so to do from the Chief of the Fire Department.

SEC. 834. Penalty. Any person, firm, corporation or association of persons, violating any provision of Section 833 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one hundred (100) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 839. Rubbish, Disposal of. Each person in the City and County of San Francisco, making, using or having the charge or control of shavings, hay, straw, sacks, bags, litter or any other combustible waste or fragments, shall, at the close of each day, cause the same to be securely stored or disposed of, so as to be safe from fire.

All receptacles for waste, rags, paper and other substance liable by spontaneous combustion or otherwise to cause fire must be made of incombustible material.

And all said receptacles shall be kept in such a place that were the contents of said receptacles to ignite, the same may be easily seen and removed.

SEC. 840. Explosive Material, Storage of. No explosive or inflammable compound or combustible material of any kind shall be kept, stored or placed under any stairway of any building, or used in such place or manner as to obstruct or render egress hazardous in case of fire.

SEC. 841. Gas and Electric Lights. All gas lights, gas burners, arc lights or incandescent lights in show windows, shall be covered with wire netting or globes; but this shall not apply to stationary gas reflectors in the upper portion of such show windows.

No goods of any kind or description shall be displayed, placed, hung or suspended within six (6) inches of any such wire netting or globe, used as a covering for any gas light, gas burner, arc light or incandescent light, in show windows.

SEC. 842. Ashes, Deposit of. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit any ashes, cause the same to be deposited or placed, or to permit or suffer the same to be or remain in any wooden vessel or receptacle, or any vessel or receptacle composed or made of combustible material, but said ashes shall be placed and kept in some safe depository or receptacle of galvanized iron or other incombustible material, and not less than two (2) inches from any woodwork or structure.

SEC. 843. Fires in Open Tins. No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, coal, wood or other combustible material in or upon any open tin, metal can or any earthen vessel or vessel whatsoever, in or upon any building or premises in this city and county, or in any furnace, range or stove of any kind, unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet-iron flue or pipe with a brick or patent chimney to conduct the smoke and fire into said brick or patent chimney.

Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions of this Article shall not be deemed to apply to portable furnaces used by artisans in the prosecution of their regular and lawful business, or to properly constructed and authorized kerosene or gas stoves used for cooking purposes or for the heating of chambers.

SEC. 844. Matches, Manufacture of. No person or persons, firm, company or corporation shall manufacture matches, erect or cause to be erected, any works, apparatus, machinery or building for the manufacture of matches within the City and County of San Francisco, except within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded on the westerly side by Third street and San Bruno avenue; on the south by the county line; on the east by the waterfront of said city and county, and on the north by Islais creek.

SEC. 845. Lights, Where Combustible Material Stored. No person shall use any portable light in any building or place where combustible materials are kept, unless such light be securely enclosed in a lantern; and no person shall use a light in any place where combustible materials shall be suspended above it, without so protecting it as to prevent such materials from falling upon or coming in contact with it.

SEC. 851. Right of Entry by Fire Department. The officers and members of the uniformed forces of the Fire Department shall have the right to enter, at any time when under the orders of the Chief Engineer of said Department, any building, structure or premises, except private dwellings, wherever located, within the City and County of San Francisco, for the purpose of making inspection, and in the interest of public safety.

SEC. 856. Removal of Paint from Buildings. It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to undertake the removal of paint from any wooden building or other structure by the process of burning without first having given the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at least three (3) days' written notice of intention to perform said work, and without having secured permission from said engineer as a precaution against fires and conflagrations which might arise from the careless performance of said work.

SEC. 861. Auxiliary Fire Apparatus. All existing buildings and those hereafter erected exceeding one hundred (100) feet in height shall be provided with such auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances as wrenches, spanners, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and pails as may be required by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; all of said apparatus to conform in design to those in use by the Fire Department.

SEC. 867. Standpipes, Etc., Control of. The standpipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, or guarding against the same, in theatres, as in this Municipal Code specified, shall be in charge and under the control of the Fire Department after the certificate has been issued by the Department of Public Works as required by this Municipal Code.

SEC. 868. Fire Buckets and Extinguishers in Places of Amusement. In all places of amusement wherein motion pictures are exhibited for public entertainment of whatever seating capacity, two (2) buckets, each containing at all times not less than three (3) gallons of water, must be kept with two (2) fire extinguishers immediately outside the operator's booth, or moving picture box, and said buckets and fire extinguishers shall be ready for service at all times.

SEC. 874. Elevator for Use of Fire Department. In every building exceeding one hundred (100) feet in height at least one (1) passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department during all hours of the day and night, including holidays and Sundays.

SEC. 879. Auxiliary Water System, Unlawful Use of. It shall be unlawful for any person to use or interfere with any of the valves, gates, hydrants, or other parts of the Auxiliary High Pressure Water System, unless authorized so to do by the department controlling the same.

SEC. 880. Penalty. Any person violating the provisions of Section 879 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine not to exceed Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 885. Right of Entry by Authorities. The Mayor, the members of the Board of Supervisors, the Director of the Department of Public Works, the Architect and the Inspectors of Buildings of the Department of Public Works and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Chief of the Police Department shall have the right to enter at any time any building used for theatrical or operatic purposes or for public entertainments of any kind.

ARTICLE 23

PAINT AND LACQUER SPRAYING SHOPS

Sec. 950. Definitions.

- (a) Chief.
- (b) City Planning Commission.
- (c) Department of Electricity.
- (d) Department of Public Health.
- (e) Mixing bench.
- (f) Paint and lacquer materials.
- (g) Paint shop.
- (h) Person.
- (i) Spray room.
- (j) Storage room.
- (k) Tax Collector.

Sec. 951. Rules and regulations to be adopted by Chief.

Sec. 952. Prohibitions and requirements.

Sec. 953. Operations, etc., of paint shop unlawful without permit.

Sec. 954. Future establishment—Application for permit—Investigation fee.

Sec. 955. Existing establishment—Application for permit—Investigation fee.

Sec. 956. Investigation fee in addition to all other fees.

Sec. 957. Application to be acted upon within ten days—Fee retained by Division.

Sec. 958. Proceedings on receipt of application.

Sec. 959. Proceedings on disapproval of application.

Sec. 960. Issuance or denial of permit.

Sec. 961. Notice of granting or denial of permit.

Sec. 962. Proceedings on issuance of permit—License fee—Issuance of license.

Sec. 963. No refund on discontinuance of paint shop.

Sec. 964. Permit and license not transferable.

Sec. 965. Application for renewal of permit—Fee—Same procedure.

Sec. 966. Proceedings on revocation or suspension of permit.

Sec. 967. Notice of revocation, suspension or reinstatement of permit.

Sec. 968. Posting of permit and license.

Sec. 969. Enforcement—Authority of inspectors.

Sec. 970. Exemption.

Sec. 971. Violation a misdemeanor.

Sec. 972. Repeal.

SEC. 950. Definitions. As used in this Article, the following terms and words shall have the following respective meanings or applications:

(a) **Chief.** The word "Chief" shall mean the Chief of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation of the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco;

(b) **City Planning Commission.** The term "City Planning Commission" shall apply to such commission of the City and County of San Francisco;

(c) **Department of Electricity.** The term "Department of Electricity" shall apply to such department of the City and County of San Francisco;

(d) **Department of Public Health.** The term "Department of Public Health" shall apply to such department of the City and County of San Francisco;

(e) **Mixing Bench.** The term "mixing bench" shall mean a bench or table in a paint shop whereupon paint or lacquer materials are mixed, combined or prepared for application;

(f) **Paint and Lacquer Materials.** The term "paint and lacquer materials" shall mean all inflammable and combustible material used in the process of painting, spraying, finishing and refinishing;

(g) **Paint Shop.** The term "paint shop" shall mean a shop where spraying of paint or lacquer materials is permanently established on the premises;

(h) **Person.** The word "person" shall mean any corporation, association, syndicate, joint stock company, partnership, club, Massachusetts business or common law trust, society or individual;

(i) **Spray Room.** The term "spray room" shall mean a room or booth or any division of a paint shop separated from the remainder of the paint shop by fire-resistant materials approved by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation;

(j) **Storage Room.** The term "storage room" shall mean any room or compartment in a paint shop wherein any paint or lacquer materials are regularly stored or kept;

(k) **Tax Collector.** The term "Tax Collector" shall apply to such official of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 951. Rules and Regulations to Be Adopted by Chief. The Chief is hereby authorized to adopt, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations relative to paint shops as will enable the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation to enforce and carry out the meaning and intent of this Article.

SEC. 952. Prohibitions and Requirements. (a) No paint shop shall hereafter, from the effective date of this Article, be established in any building other than a "Class A," "Class B," "Class C" building or a building of "Mill Construction," as defined by the provisions of Articles 11, 12, 13 and 14, Chapter I, Part II, San Francisco Municipal Code. If hereafter established in a "Class C" or "Mill Construction" building, the ceiling shall be of not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch plaster on metal lath, and the floor shall be of cement at least two (2) inches thick, or other approved fire resistive material.

(b) No paint shop shall hereafter be established in any building which is used or occupied in whole or in part as a residence, dwelling, hotel, or apartment house, as defined by the California State Housing Act; or as a hospital, theater, or place of public assemblage. "Paint shop," as defined in this Article, shall not apply to any building or structure, or any portion thereof, in the course of construction, alteration or repair. Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent the owner or occupant of any hotel or apartment house from spraying furniture, under such regulations as may be provided by the Chief when said furniture is actually used in said hotel or apartment house.

(c) No paint shop shall be established hereafter below the level of the ground floor of any building other than of "Class A" or "Class B" construction.

(d) All windows in paint shops hereafter established shall be of wire glass in metal frames and sash or wooden frame and sash covered with metal, except windows facing a street or public space. The glazing of skylights shall be as approved by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation.

(e) Every paint shop shall have the following accommodations conveniently located to the paint shop for employees: toilet, running water for drinking purposes, and generally sanitary conditions that meet the requirements of the Department of Public Health.

(f) No spraying of paint or lacquer materials shall be conducted within a paint shop except in a spray room; provided, however, the Chief may at his discretion

issue a written permit to the owner or operator of a paint shop to do minor spraying within said paint shop outside of said spray room. Said permit shall be revocable at the discretion of the Chief without the necessity of a public hearing.

(g) No open flame or spark-emitting device of any kind shall be permitted to be used in any storage room or spray room or paint shop, or in close proximity to any spraying operation. Only indirect heating systems, approved by the City and County of San Francisco, shall be used for heating purposes.

(h) Every spray room shall be equipped with fans capable of changing the air in such spray room every six (6) minutes. The number of fans, inlet and exhaust ducts required, and the location of same, shall be determined jointly by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation and the Department of Public Health.

(i) The construction and design of all fans and the installation of all electrical devices and appliances in paint shops and spray rooms shall be approved by the Department of Electricity.

(j) The spraying of paint or lacquer materials shall not be conducted unless the fan or fans are in operation; and said fan or fans shall continue to remain in operation until the conclusion of such spraying.

(k) The amount of paint or lacquer material stored or kept, and the manner of its storage in a spray room or storage room, shall be prescribed and approved by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation.

(l) A mixing bench shall be permitted in each spray room, provided that such bench shall have a working surface covered with sheet zinc or nonsparking or absorbing material. A limited amount of paint and lacquer material shall be permitted to remain on such bench for the purpose of mixing or the matching of color. Such bench shall be kept clean and free from accumulated drippings, waste paint or lacquer. Tightly fitting metal covers shall be provided for all containers.

(m) Metal waste cans with self-closing covers shall be provided, not less than one (1) for each spray room, to accommodate rags and other waste.

(n) Signs containing the words "SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED" in black letters not less than three (3) inches in height upon a white background shall be conspicuously displayed in storage and spray room.

(o) Each paint shop shall be equipped with fire extinguishers of such number and kind, and so located, as shall be determined by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation; but in no case shall there be less than two (2) of said fire extinguishers. At least one (1) barrel of clean, dry sand containing a scoop, or at least four (4) metal buckets of clean, dry sand, shall be kept on the premises at all times.

(p) Every sprayman or painter shall be provided with a mask while spraying, which mask shall be of a type approved by the Department of Public Health.

(q) Every spray room and storage room shall be kept free from all unnecessary combustible materials.

(r) The use of sawdust for absorbing waste material or for cleaning of floors is strictly prohibited.

(s) Whenever any paint or lacquer material is to be sprayed or applied to a motor vehicle, or parts thereof, the battery of said motor vehicle shall be disconnected and shall remain disconnected until such time as the room has been cleared of vapor.

SEC. 953. Operation, etc., of Paint Shop Unlawful Without Permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct, operate or maintain a paint shop, as defined in Section 950 of this Article, without first obtaining a permit so to do as set forth in this Article.

SEC. 954. Future Establishment—Application for Permit—Investigation Fee. Every person desiring to establish, conduct, or operate a paint shop in the City and County of San Francisco shall make application for a permit so to do to the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation on forms provided by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, and shall pay to the Division of Fire Prevention and In-

vestigation a fee of Thirteen (\$13.00) Dollars in advance to cover the cost to the City and County of San Francisco of the necessary investigations provided for in this Article prior to the approval or disapproval of said application.

SEC. 955. Existing Establishment—Application for Permit—Investigation Fee. Any person engaged in the business of conducting or operating a paint shop in the City and County of San Francisco prior to the effective date of this Article, and who desires to continue the conducting or operation of said paint shop, shall make application for a permit so to do as provided in Section 954 within thirty (30) days subsequent to the effective date of this Article and shall pay the fee as set forth in Section 954 of this Article.

SEC. 956. Investigation Fee in Addition to All Other Fees. The investigation fee shall be in addition to any and all fees required to be paid by any provision of the San Francisco Municipal Code for the erection or alteration of any such paint shop or the installation of any equipment therein.

SEC. 957. Application to Be Acted Upon Within Ten Days—Fee Retained by Division. An application for a paint shop permit shall be acted upon within ten (10) days after the filing of such application and the fee collected shall be retained by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation whether the permit is granted or denied or the application cancelled upon request of the applicant.

SEC. 958. Proceedings on Receipt of Application. Upon receipt of an application provided for in this Article, the Chief shall cause to be investigated the facts as set forth in the application and the premises for which the permit is requested. The Chief shall cause to be forwarded copies of said application to the City Planning Commission, the Director of Public Health, and the Chief of the Department of Electricity for investigation by their respective departments as to whether the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the City and County of San Francisco, pertaining to their departments, are complied with. The City Planning Commission, the Director of Public Health, and the Chief of the Department of Electricity shall, after such investigation, either approve or disapprove such application and return same within seven (7) days after receipt with such endorsement thereon to the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation. If the application is disapproved the reason or reasons for such disapproval shall be stated.

SEC. 959. Proceedings on Disapproval of Application. In the event that the application for a paint shop permit is disapproved, the Chief shall give the reason for such disapproval. Upon receiving such written notice from the Chief, such person shall have the opportunity of correcting such conditions in and about the premises wherein the paint shop is located and the equipment used therein as have been decided hazardous. This work shall be completed within thirty (30) days after receipt of such written notice, and if said conditions have been corrected to the satisfaction of the departments involved, said permit may be issued.

SEC. 960. Issuance or Denial of Permit. The Chief may issue a permit to said applicant, subject to the above approval of the City Planning Commission, the Director of Public Health, and the Chief of the Department of Electricity as above provided, which permit shall be serially numbered and shall expire on June 30 of the current fiscal year; or, in the exercise of sound discretion, he may deny said permit.

SEC. 961. Notice of Granting or Denial of Permit. The Chief shall cause to be forwarded to the City Planning Commission, the Director of Public Health, and the Chief of the Department of Electricity written notice of his granting or denial of the permit.

SEC. 962. Proceedings on Issuance of Permit — License Fee — Issuance of License. When any permit is issued under the provisions of this Article, the Chief shall cause said permit to be forwarded to the office of the Tax Collector for delivery to the permittee upon the payment of an annual license fee of Eight and 50/100

(\$8.50) Dollars in advance to defray the cost to the City and County of San Francisco of the necessary inspection and regulation as provided for in this Article.

The Tax Collector shall issue a license for each paint shop for which the fee was paid, showing thereon: (a) Name and address of the permittee. (b) Address of the paint shop. (c) Number of the permit. (d) Expiration date of the license, which date shall be the expiration date of the permit.

Any person establishing, conducting or operating a paint shop subsequent to January 1 of any year shall pay one-half of the annual fee provided for that fiscal year.

SEC. 963. No Refund on Discontinuance of Paint Shop. If the paint shop is discontinued, no refund shall be made.

SEC. 964. Permit and License Not Transferable. The permit and license provided for in this Article shall not be transferable.

SEC. 965. Application for Renewal of Permit—Fee—Same Procedure. Application for renewal of a permit shall be made in the same manner as provided for the original application for a permit, and shall be made within thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the current permit and shall be accompanied by a fee of One and 50/100 Dollars, which fee shall be retained by the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation whether the permit is granted or denied or the application is cancelled upon request of the applicant. The same procedure as set forth in Sections 958 and 959 of this Article shall be followed.

SEC. 966. Proceedings on Revocation or Suspension of Permit. After written notice to the permittee and after due and proper hearing, the Chief shall have the power to revoke or suspend any permit issued under the provisions of this Article for violation by the permittee, or by any of the permittee's servants, agents, or employees, of any of the provisions of this Article, or when the Chief shall determine that the permittee in the use thereof is violating or attempting to violate the provisions of the San Francisco Municipal Code or any rule or regulation of the City and County of San Francisco or any department thereof; or if in the opinion of the Chief it is deemed necessary for the protection of the public.

SEC. 967. Notice of Revocation, Suspension or Reinstatement of Permit. The Chief shall cause to be forwarded to the Tax Collector, the City Planning Commission, the Director of Public Health, and the Chief of the Department of Electricity written notice of any revocation, suspension, or reinstatement of any permit provided for in this Article.

SEC. 968. Posting of Permit and License. Every permit and license issued under the provisions of this Article shall be plainly posted in a conspicuous place for the public to see, on the premises for which the permit and license was issued.

SEC. 969. Enforcement—Authority of Inspectors. It shall be the duty of the Chief to ascertain that all of the provisions of this Article, the San Francisco Municipal Code and all rules or regulations of the City and County of San Francisco or any department thereof pertaining to paint shops and the equipment used therein are strictly complied with, and for that purpose the inspectors or representatives of the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Electricity shall have access to any paint shop at any reasonable hour.

SEC. 970. Exemption. Section 16. Every person paying the fees provided for in this Article shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 149, Part III, San Francisco Municipal Code, in so far as such paint shops are concerned.

SEC. 971. Violation a Misdemeanor. Any person violating the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 972. Repeal. Any and all provisions of the San Francisco Municipal Code, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this Article, are hereby repealed but only to such extent as conflict may exist.

BUILDING CODE

Building Code sections and certain sections of the Health and Fire Codes.

ARTICLE 1

SCOPE AND VIOLATION

SEC. 3. Interpretation. It is the declared intention of this Chapter to define limits of construction which shall produce safe buildings or structures. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent those forms of construction being used which will obviously be of greater strength or security than called for by the provisions of this Chapter.

The Director of Public Works is hereby authorized to employ, when he deems such service necessary, a Consulting Engineer of ten (10) years' experience to assist in the interpretation of this Chapter, the examination of plans and the inspection of buildings or structures.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 30. Definitions.

SEC. 30. Definitions. Alterations means any change or addition.

Basement means a lower story of which a part, but less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) is below the level of the curb line of the street or of the general level of the ground.

Bearing Wall means any wall carrying all or part of the interior load of a building.

Building or Structure means any construction the arrangement of which may affect the health, safety or general welfare of man or animals.

Cellar means a lower story of which one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) or more is below the level of the curb line of the street, or streets, on which it faces, or of the general level of the ground.

Corner Lot means a lot situated at the corner of two (2) streets or street and a public alley not less than sixteen (16) feet in width.

Court means an open, unoccupied space other than a yard on the same lot as the building. A court extending to the yard or street is an outer court. A court surrounded on all sides by a building on the same lot is an inner court. A court extending to the lot line is a lot line court.

Curtain Wall means any wall supported at intervals on the frame of a building, or a wall which is self-supporting only on the exterior of a building.

Dead Load means the weight of the walls, floors, etc., of a building, including all permanent construction.

Division Wall means any wall other than an exterior wall, or a party wall, which extends the full height of a building and through the roof, and such walls shall be constructed in all respects as provided for party walls. Such walls may be bearing walls or self-supporting only.

Dwelling means a building which shall be intended or designed for or used as the home or residence of not more than two (2) separate and distinct families or households, and in which not more than fifteen (15) rooms shall be used for the accommodation of boarders, and no part of which structure is used as a store or for any business purpose. Two (2) or more such dwellings may be connected on each story and used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall be left unaltered and kept open and in use as such.

Exterior Wall means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building.

Fire Wall means all walls built for the purpose of fire resistance, and also applies to that portion of walls above roof surface.

Flats means a building of two (2) or more stories containing separate self-contained dwellings, each dwelling having an independent entrance on the level of the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor.

Girders in floor construction means all beams that are used for the support of other beams.

Hard Terra Cotta Fireproofing means all clay fireproofing material that is manufactured without sawdust.

Hospital or Sanitarium means a building used for the keeping and care of sick, invalids and infirm people, and having accommodation for more than five (5) such people.

Hotel means a building or part thereof intended, designed or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests and having a general public dining room or cafe, or both, and containing more than fifteen (15) guests' rooms.

Live Load means all weights in a building other than dead loads. Such loads shall include temporary construction, furniture and people.

Lodging House means a building containing more than fifteen (15) rooms in which persons are or may be accommodated with sleeping apartments for hire, by the day, week or month.

Masonry means brick, stone, interlocking hollow tiles, concrete or reinforced concrete construction.

Office Building means a building divided into rooms intended and used for office purposes, and no part of which shall be used for living purposes, except by the janitor and his family.

Partition Wall means any interior wall other than a division wall.

Party Wall means a wall used, or built to be used, in common by two or more buildings.

Portable Steam or Hot Water Radiators, wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, means any gas or electrically heated heating device, constructed and equipped as required in Section 1493 of Article 45 of this Chapter, wherein self-contained, tightly-enclosed water is used to radiate heat.

Reinforced Concrete Construction means all rock or gravel concrete used in the construction of posts, beams, lintels, girders, arches, walls and floors which are strengthened by iron or steel mesh, wires, cables, bars or shapes embedded in the concrete in such a manner that the two (2) materials act in unison in resisting stresses due to external loads, the steel resisting all tension stresses and assisting in the resistance of shearing stresses.

Repairs means the reconstruction or renewal of any existing part of a building, or of its fixtures or appurtenances by which the strength or the fire risk is not affected or modified.

Retaining Wall means all walls constructed for the purpose of holding back or supporting earth.

Semi-Porous Terra Cotta Fireproofing means all clay fireproof material having fifty (50%) per cent sawdust measured by volume, mixed with fifty (50%) per cent clay.

Shaft means any open space other than a court, extending through the building for two (2) or more stories, exterior or interior, whether for light, air, elevator, dumb-waiter or any other purposes. A vent shaft is one used solely to ventilate or light, or both, a watercloset compartment or bathroom.

Stair Hall means the stairs, stair landings, hallways or passages through which it is customary to pass in going from the entrance to the roof.

Steel Frame Construction means every metal frame used for the support of a building. The term "steel frame" shall include all the cast and wrought iron, as well as steel, used in the construction.

Story means (for the calculation of the thickness of foundation and size of studding) the vertical distance from floor to ceiling. The minimum height of a story shall be seven and one-half (7½) feet.

Tenement House or Apartment House means any building coming within the definition of a tenement house as defined in the State Housing Act.

Terra Cotta, when used alone, shall apply to the hand-molded, baked clay material used for architectural decoration and construction of walls.

Theatre means a building which contains seats for the public, and to which an admission fee is charged, and in which movable scenery is used.

Thickness of Wall means the minimum thickness of such wall measured between any two (2) floors, or between floor and ceiling or roof.

Ton means two thousand (2,000) pounds.

Warehouse means a building used exclusively for the storage of merchandise.

Yard means an open, unoccupied space on the same lot as the house, between the extreme rear line of the house and the rear line of the lot.

SEC. 57. Plans to Show Pipe-Casing Holes. No plans of any building hereafter to be erected shall be accepted by the Central Permit Bureau or approved by any of the interested departments or bureaus unless the plan of the first floor thereof over a basement which is to be used for storing goods or merchandise of any description shall show that ground floor pipe-casing holes have been provided for which will permit the Fire Department to put a water circulating nozzle through, and that the same are to be constructed according to the plans therefor on file in the office of the said Central Permit Bureau.

The Department of Public Works shall notify the owners of all buildings now erected, where the basements are used for the storage of goods or merchandise of any description, to place such ground floor pipe-casings through the floor of the first story within thirty (30) days of said notice.

SEC. 303. Ground Floor Pipe Casing Holes. Every building already erected in said city and county except such as have been and now are equipped in compliance with the requirements hereof and every building hereafter erected in said city and county where the basement thereof is being used for the storage of goods or merchandise of any description, shall be provided with ground floor pipe casing holes constructed in and through the floor of the first story of such building, extending down to and even with the basement ceiling or bottom of floor joists of such first story floor. Such ground floor pipe casing holes shall be constructed according to the plans therefor on file in the office of the Department of Public Works and shall be located and of such number as may be determined upon by the Department of Public Works after a consultation held for the purpose with the Chief Engineer of Fire Department, or assistant Chiefs or Battalion Chief thereof, such number to be one (1) to every nine hundred (900) square feet of floor surface or part thereof.

FIRE CODE

SEC. 869. Water Circulating Nozzle, Obstruction to. No goods or merchandise of any description shall be stored in any basement, in such manner as to interfere with the proper working of the water circulating nozzle used by said Fire Department, which will pass through any ground-floor pipe-casing holes; and no goods, merchandise or any other obstruction shall be placed over the cover of any such ground-floor pipe-casing holes, on the floor of the first story; and all such covers must at all times be kept clear of all obstructions, so as not to interfere with their prompt use by said Fire Department.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 175. Fire Limits Delineated. Those portions of the City and County of San Francisco within the boundary lines in this section hereinafter set forth shall be known as the fire limits, viz.:

(a) Commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the easterly end of the center line of Greenwich street; running thence westerly along the center line of said Greenwich street to its intersection with

the center line of Sansome street; thence southerly along the center line of Sansome street to its intersection with the center line of Broadway; thence westerly along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Cordelia street; thence southerly along the center line of Cordelia street to its intersection with the center line of Pacific street; thence westerly along the center line of Pacific street to the center of the crossing of Pacific and Powell streets; thence southerly along the center line of Powell street to the center of the crossing of Powell and Sacramento streets; thence easterly along the center line of Sacramento street to the center line of the crossing of Sacramento and Stockton streets; thence southerly along the center line of Stockton street to a point distant one hundred thirty-seven and one-half ($137\frac{1}{2}$) feet northerly from the northerly line of Bush street; thence westerly and parallel with Bush street on a line distant one hundred thirty-seven and one-half ($137\frac{1}{2}$) feet northerly from the northerly line of Bush street to a point distant one hundred thirty-seven and one-half ($137\frac{1}{2}$) feet easterly from the easterly line of Van Ness avenue; thence northerly on a line parallel with Van Ness avenue, to the center line of Washington street; thence westerly and along the center line of Washington street to a point distant one hundred thirty-seven and one-half ($137\frac{1}{2}$) feet westerly from the westerly line of Van Ness avenue; thence southerly on a line parallel with Van Ness avenue to the center line of California street; thence westerly and along the center line of California street to the center line of Franklin street; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin street to the center of the crossing of Franklin and Turk streets; thence westerly along the center line of Turk street to the center line of the crossing of Turk and Gough streets; thence southerly along the center line of Gough street to its intersection with the center line of Market street; thence southerly and westerly along the center line of Market street to Valencia street; thence southerly along the center line of Valencia street to the center line of the crossing of Valencia and McCoppin streets; thence at a right angle easterly along the center line of McCoppin street to a point one hundred forty-four (144) feet easterly from the easterly line of Valencia street; thence extending in a northerly and easterly direction on a radius of three hundred ninety-six and eight one-hundredths (396.08) feet to the center line of Stevenson street if produced through private property, and along the center line of Stevenson street to the westerly line of Brady street; thence diagonally in an easterly direction across Brady street to the intersection of the east line of Brady street and the center line of Stevenson street produced and Stevenson street; thence along the center line of Stevenson street in a northeasterly direction to the center line of Twelfth street; thence southeasterly along the center line of Twelfth street to the center line of Otis street; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the center line of Otis street and Mission street to the center of the crossing of Mission and Ninth streets; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the center line of Ninth street to the center of the crossing of Ninth and Minna streets; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the center line of Minna street to Sixth street; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the center line of Sixth street to the center of the crossing of Sixth and Brannan streets; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the center line of Brannan street to a point four hundred twelve (412) feet six (6) inches west of the westerly line of Second street; thence in a southerly direction and parallel to Second street to the shore line of the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence along the shore line of the waters of the Bay of San Francisco in a northerly and westerly direction to the point of commencement.

(b) Commencing at a point on the center line of Fulton street one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Geary street one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Geary street to a point one hundred seventy-five (175) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Post street

one hundred seventy-five (175) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Post street to a point two hundred five (205) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Sutter street two hundred five (205) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence westerly along the center line of Sutter street to a point one hundred sixty-one (161) feet eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Bush street one hundred sixty-one (161) feet eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Bush street to a point one hundred sixty-five (165) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Pine street one hundred sixty-five (165) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Pine street to a point on the center line of Middle street; thence along the center line of Middle street to a point on the center line of California street; thence westerly along the center line of California street to a point one hundred sixty-four (164) feet one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Sacramento street one hundred sixty-four (164) feet one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches east of the center line of Fillmore street; thence westerly along the center line of Sacramento street to a point one hundred ninety (190) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of California street one hundred ninety (190) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of California street to a point one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Pine street one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence westerly along the center line of Pine street to a point one hundred ninety (190) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Bush street one hundred ninety (190) feet seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Bush street to a point one hundred eighty-four (184) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Sutter street one hundred eighty-four (184) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Sutter street to a point one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Post street one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence westerly along the center line of Post street to a point on the center line of Avery street; thence along the center line of Avery street to a point on the center line of Geary street; thence easterly along the center line of Geary street to a point two hundred sixteen (216) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence southerly one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches to a point two hundred sixteen (216) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along lot line to a point one hundred eighty-nine (189) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of O'Farrell street one hundred eighty-nine (189) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of O'Farrell street to a point one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence to a point on the center line of Fulton street one hundred seventy-one (171) feet ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches west of the center line of Fillmore street; thence easterly along the center line of Fulton street to the point of commencement.

SEC. 176. Wooden Buildings Within Fire Limits. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to erect, place or maintain any wooden building or structure of any kind whatsoever in that portion of the City and County of San Francisco described herein as the fire limits, within which it shall be unlawful to erect or construct frame or wooden buildings, or to alter, enlarge, repair, add to or build upon any building or buildings except as in this Chapter otherwise provided.

No "Frame or Wooden" building now erected within the fire limits shall be enlarged or built upon.

No "Frame or Wooden" building now erected within the fire limits shall be repaired without a permit from the Central Permit Bureau.

It is hereby made the duty of the Department of Public Works to enforce the provisions of this section and said Department of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to demolish and remove any building or structure affected by this section upon the failure of the owner or owners thereof to comply with the terms of this section; and the cost of said demolition and removal shall constitute a first lien on said building or structure and the material thereof.

SEC. 177. Reconstruction Within Fire Limits. Whenever any frame or wooden building now situated within the fire limits shall become damaged through fire, decay, or otherwise to the extent of more than fifty (50%) per cent of its actual cash value, the said building shall not be reconstructed and the remaining portion thereof shall be forthwith removed.

For the purpose of enforcing this section, the extent of the damage occurring to such building herein referred to shall be determined by the Director of Public Works.

SEC. 200. Fireproof Roofing Limits Delineated. Those portions of the City and County of San Francisco within the boundary lines in this section hereinafter set forth shall be known as the fireproof roofing limits:

Commencing at the intersection of the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco with the easterly boundary of the Presidio Reservation; thence southerly and westerly along the boundary line of the Presidio Reservation to the shore line of the Pacific Ocean; thence along the shore line of the Pacific Ocean westerly and southerly to its intersection with the County line; thence easterly along said County line to its intersection with Mission street; thence along the center line of Mission street to its intersection with Twenty-fifth street; thence easterly along the center line of Twenty-fifth street to the center line of Potrero avenue; thence along the center line of Potrero avenue to the center line of Division street; thence along the center line of Division street to the center line of King street; thence northeasterly along the center line of King street to the center line of Seventh street; thence southerly along the center line of Seventh street to the center line of Channel street; thence northerly along the center line of Channel street to the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco; thence following the shore line of the Bay of San Francisco to the point of commencement.

SEC. 201. Roofs in Fireproof Roofing Limits. The roofs of all buildings hereafter constructed within the fireproof roofing limits shall consist of fire resistant materials, and whenever the covering of the roof or roofs of any building or buildings heretofore constructed within the said limits shall, in the judgment of the Director of Public Works, be or become damaged through fire, decay or otherwise, to the extent of twenty (20%) per cent of the area of the said covering of the roof or roofs, then the covering of the roof or roofs shall be reconstructed or replaced with fire resistant materials. Said fire resistant materials shall consist of the same materials required for the roof coverings of all buildings erected within the fire limits of the city and county.

SEC. 1210. Roof Construction and Covering. The supporting portion of all roofs shall be in accordance with the structural requirements of the building. Outside the fireproof roofing limits, as outlined in Section 200 of Article 7 of this Chapter, roofs may be covered with shingles. Within the fireproof roofing

limits the roofs of all classes of buildings hereafter erected shall be covered with either metal, slate, tile, terra cotta, asbestos shingles, two (2) layers of prepared roofing, each layer weighing not less than thirty-five (35) pounds per one hundred (100) square feet, or at least four (4) layers of saturated roofing felt, each layer weighing not less than fourteen (14) pounds per one hundred (100) square feet, provided that said two (2) layers of prepared roofing, and said four (4) layers of saturated roofing felt, shall be cemented together with asphaltum and then covered with a flowing coat of asphaltum, in which shall be imbedded clean screened gravel of sufficient quantity to thoroughly cover the surface, said gravel shall pass through a screen whose meshes do not exceed five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch square and be rejected by a number six (No. 6) screen. Provided further that said four (4) plies of said saturated felt shall be laid over a dry sheet of unsaturated felt on all roofs inside the fire limits as prescribed in Section 175 of Article 6 of this Chapter, where wood sheathing is used. Or by three (3) layers of pure asbestos roofing, composed of two (2) saturated layers and one (1) unsaturated layer, all cemented together with asphaltum when laid each sheet separately on the building, and weighing not less than sixty (60) pounds to the one hundred (100) square feet; said three (3) layers of asbestos roofing to be laid on top of a sheet of unsaturated asbestos weighing not less than twenty-two (22) pounds to each one hundred (100) square feet of surface.

For roofs damaged to the extent of forty (40%) per cent, see Section 201 of Article 7 of this Chapter. The supports, rafters and all parts of roofs within the fireproof roofing limits, rising at any point to a height of more than twenty (20) feet from the top of masonry walls, shall be built of fireproof material.

SEC. 1211. Mansard Roofs. Mansard or other roofs of like character having a pitch of over sixty (60°) degrees, placed upon any "Class C" building, shall be constructed only of an iron or steel frame, lathed with iron or steel on the inside and plastered or filled in with fireproof material not less than three (3) inches thick. The outside of such roofs shall be covered with metal, slate, tile, terra cotta, a 3-ply pure asbestos roofing as specified in Section 1210 of this Article, asbestos shingles or asbestos building lumber not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch in thickness.

No such mansard roof shall be so placed upon any building that any portion of such mansard roof shall be more than the allowed height from the ground level.

SEC. 237. General Height Limitations. The heights of buildings shall not exceed the heights given under the different classes, except that stair and elevator houses, water tanks, towers and spires may exceed the limits.

Towers and spires on "Class C" or frame buildings may extend one hundred (100) feet above the roof, but no such tower or spire shall occupy more than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the street frontage of the building, nor shall it have a base area exceeding one thousand (1,000) square feet. Such towers and spires shall not be used as a dwelling, place of manufacture, nor storage room and shall be covered with fireproof materials.

Towers for the purpose of filtering, cooling or purifying water, or for the purpose of mixing mortar or concrete, may be erected or constructed; provided that they be erected or constructed independently of the building and to a height not exceeding seventy-five (75) feet; and that they be of heavy timber or steel construction.

SEC. 238. Measurement for Height, Length, Width and Seating Capacity. For the purpose of this Chapter the greatest horizontal linear dimension of any building shall be its length, and the next greatest horizontal linear dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the main front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams in case of flat roofs, and for high pitched roofs the average height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

For a building erected upon a street corner, the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of either front.

When the ground upon which the walls of a structure are built is above the street level, the average level for the ground adjoining the walls may be taken instead of the curb level for the height of such structure.

In computing the seating capacity of any room or building in which seats are not fixed an allowance of eight (8) square feet of floor area shall be made for each person and all space between the walls or partitions of such room or building shall be measured in this computation.

SEC. 265. General Limitations of Area. (a) No restriction is placed on the floor area of "Class A" and "Class B" buildings.

(b) In buildings of "Class C" wherever built, provided such buildings are erected and constructed on corner lots or on inside lots running through from street to street, or on lots on which private rights of way, fifty (50) feet or more in width and connecting with the bounding street or streets, and which rights of way provide the equivalent of a corner lot or an inside lot running through from street to street and not exceeding one (1) story and basement in height, no single floor area between exterior division or party walls shall exceed nineteen thousand (19,000) square feet. Where "Class C" buildings are erected or constructed on a lot other than a corner lot, or lot extending through from street to street, the area shall not exceed ten thousand (10,000) square feet; provided, however, should such building be erected on such a lot and be completely equipped with a system of automatic sprinklers in a manner approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, the said area may be increased to not exceed fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet. No wall or part of wall in any such existing building or in any such building hereafter erected may be removed to produce a larger area than herein allowed.

(c) Frame buildings erected on any lot shall not exceed the area of ten thousand (10,000) square feet.

(d) Attics or unfinished space between the ceiling and roof rafters of every "Class C" or frame building, shall be divided into compartments or rooms in order to prevent the rapid progress of fire. Such compartments shall not have a floor area of more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet.

SEC. 266. Lot Occupied by Building for Three or More Families. No building which is intended or designed for, or used as a home or residence of three (3) or more separate and distinct families or households, shall occupy more than ninety (90%) per cent of a corner lot, or more than eighty (80%) per cent of any other lot, provided that the space occupied by fire escapes, erected and constructed according to law, shall not be deemed a part of the lot occupied.

For the purpose of this section when a lot runs through from street to street, or from street to alley, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the rear street or alley may be considered as a portion of the lot to be left uncovered, provided that if said rear street or alley be more than twenty (20) feet wide, only ten (10) feet of the street or alley may be considered as a portion of the lot in computing the percentage to be left uncovered.

SEC. 290. Construction Required for Various Buildings. Theatres in any part of the city shall be of "Class A" construction.

Schools, hospitals, sanitariums and halls and other places of public assemblage, seating more than one thousand (1,000) people, other than theatres, built in any part of the city, shall be of "Class A" or "Class B" construction, with columns in outer walls supporting floor and roof loads.

Department stores, warehouses and buildings without partitions, built anywhere in the city and used for the storage of merchandise shall be of either "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" construction, and shall be limited to the heights prescribed for said types of construction; provided, however, that no building of this character shall be constructed to a greater height than one hundred two (102) feet.

HEALTH CODE

SEC. 157.

(c) **Types of Buildings.** No hospital, health institution or nursing home hereafter established shall be housed in a structure of frame construction, if said structure is designed to have accommodations for more than five (5) inmates. Any such hospital, health institution or nursing home hereafter established, and having accommodations for not more than five (5) inmates, may be of frame construction if the same complies with all of the regulations and laws of the Bureau of Building Inspection, Department of Public Works, the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and the regulations of the Department of Public Health, as of the date of application for a permit. No inmate shall be housed or cared for in any attic, basement or cellar.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 301. Sheds Erected in Fire Limits. Sheds erected within the fire limits, if not constructed entirely of incombustible material, shall have a timber frame, without boarding, covered on the outside and roof with corrugated iron or sheet metal.

Sheds shall be erected on the ground, shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height, shall be open on at least three (3) sides and shall not cover an area exceeding fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet.

No fence shall be used as any portion of such shed.

SEC. 318. Wood Fences Over Ten Feet High. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to maintain any fence of wood or other inflammable material now constructed and abutting the sidewalk or within ten (10) feet of the inner line of the sidewalk of a height exceeding ten (10) feet.

It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation hereafter to build, or cause to be built, within the City and County of San Francisco, any fence of wood or other inflammable material abutting the sidewalk or within ten (10) feet of the inner line of the sidewalk of a height exceeding ten (10) feet.

SEC. 345. "Class A" Buildings Defined. "Class A" buildings are defined as those having fireproof frames of steel and with all structural parts of incombustible material. Walls shall be of brick, stone, concrete or reinforced concrete.

"Class A" buildings with all wall loads above the third floor carried on the steel frame shall not be limited as to height.

"Class A" buildings with self-supporting curtain or bearing walls on the exterior shall be limited in height to eighty-six (86) feet.

"Class A" buildings may be built anywhere in the city.

"Class A" buildings of unlimited height shall be built with a steel frame carrying all floor loads and all walls from the third floor up.

"Class A" buildings in which the height does not exceed eighty-six (86) feet may have the exterior wall a bearing wall carrying the adjacent floor loads, or the exterior wall may be a self-supporting curtain wall without openings, the floor loads being carried on columns built in the wall. Cast iron columns may be used in such buildings. Provided, that no school, hospital, theatre, or building for public assemblage required to be fireproof, shall be constructed without columns built into the exterior walls which columns may carry the floor load only.

SEC. 366. Fireproofing Frames. All parts of the steel frame, including cast iron columns, shall be covered with fireproofing. The fireproofing shall be continuous and no pipes of any description shall be laid in any fireproofing, nor shall any fireproofing be cut to allow the passage of any pipe or duct through any part except floor slabs.

In roofs where space is left between the ceiling and roof beams, fireproofing may be omitted from the steel frame, except around columns, and where columns project above the roof they shall be fireproofed, but this shall not apply to the exposed beam supporting tanks, etc.

In floor slabs where air space is left between the floor slab and ceiling, and said ceiling is not less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch thick, composed of a scratch coat of Portland cement plaster one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick and two (2) coats of gypsum plaster, supported on metal lath, fireproofing may be omitted from the steel frame except around columns and beams and girders framing into columns.

SEC. 367. Fireproofing Columns. All columns shall be protected at all places with a layer of concrete, brick, terra cotta, or metal lath and plaster. If of concrete the fireproofing shall be of such thickness as to fill all outer spaces of the columns and to extend at least three (3) inches outside of the extreme metal of the columns. Concrete may be made of broken stone, broken brick, broken terra cotta or cinders, no part of which shall be over one (1) inch in major dimensions.

A mesh of metal lath or other form of metal reinforcement shall be placed in this concrete not less than one (1) inch from the outer surface thereof.

If the fireproofing is made of terra cotta it may be of either dense, semi-porous or porous blocks not less than four (4) inches thick. A space of one (1) inch shall be left between the metal of column and the inside of the terra cotta, which space shall be filled with concrete grouted in.

Terra cotta shall be set in cement mortar and the blocks fastened with metal ties of approved pattern.

If the fireproofing be of brick it shall be at least two and three-fourths ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick outside of the column metal and set in cement mortar. The main re-entrant portions of the columns shall also be filled with brick.

If the fireproofing be of metal lath and plaster it shall be of the double forms. Lath shall be strapped around the steel column and plastered with cement mortar or hard wall plaster. A second sheathing of lath shall be placed outside of the first, separated therefrom by an air space of at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches. The outer sheathing of lath shall be rigidly supported by the column and covered with cement mortar.

A partition will be considered as a substitute for the outer sheathing.

SEC. 368. Fireproofing Beams and Girders. Fireproofing of the floor beams, girders and other parts of the steel frame shall be made in the same manner as specified for columns except that all steel shall be covered at least two (2) inches in its extreme parts.

Soffits of beams and girders protected by concrete shall have a metal mesh embedded in the concrete and bent around the flanges of the beams as a support.

If such fireproofing be of terra cotta, the concrete filling required on columns may be omitted around beams and girders. Soffits of beams shall be protected by at least two (2) inches of terra cotta, which shall be locked into the arches or around the flanges of the beams.

SEC. 371. Plaster Board. Whenever in this Chapter metal lath is required, there may be used in lieu thereof plaster board composed of pure gypsum, wood and Manila fiber, or of other similar materials, but not less than seventy-five (75%) per cent of such composition shall be of non-inflammable material. Excepting that in "Class A" and "Class B" buildings the use of plaster board is prohibited in all elevator shafts and in the walls and ceilings surrounding staircases in such buildings.

Such plaster board shall be not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch in thickness, and shall be so constructed as to form a mechanical key or bond between the plaster board and the finish plaster. Such mechanical key or bond shall be equally distributed and shall compose at least twenty (20%) per cent of the surface of the plaster board.

On wood joists, furring strips, studding or other wood supports the plaster board shall be securely fastened by means of nails of such length that the said nails extend at least three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch into the joists, furring strips, studding or other supports. Such nails shall be spaced or driven not more than six (6) inches apart in one direction and sixteen (16) inches apart in the other direction. Where the furring strips, studs or other supports are of metal, the plaster board shall be securely fastened to same with galvanized iron wire of not less than No. 14 gauge or with metal clips or nails, spaced the same as in this section provided for nails. All wire nails used for fastening plaster board shall be at least No. 11 gauge with a flat head not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch in diameter.

All such plaster board shall have applied thereon at least two (2) coats of hardwall plaster to a minimum thickness of three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch except that when such plaster board shall be so constructed as to have a mechanical key for a proper holding of a mortar coat, then two (2) coats of lime mortar to which has been added Keene Cement in the proportion of two hundred (200) pounds of Keene Cement to one (1) cubic yard of lime mortar, to a minimum thickness of three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch may be used in lieu of the hardwall plaster coats as herein provided. Sufficient time must elapse to allow the scratch coat to thoroughly dry and harden before the brown coat is applied.

The mortar herein provided for must be mixed at a standard mortar mixing plant or place where the same is to be used, in the proportions herein specified, and it shall be the duty of the corporation, co-partnership or individual operating such plant, or mixing said mortar, to notify the Department of Public Works of the time and place of each individual job where such mortar is to be mixed, and the Department of Public Works shall at once cause the same to be inspected and, if found to be in compliance with this Chapter, shall make and deliver a certificate or report of such inspection to the corporation, co-partnership or individual that performed said work, otherwise the mortar shall not be used.

A plaster board not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch in thickness and otherwise conforming to the provisions of this Chapter may be used, providing, however, the board is of sufficient strength so as to be handled in lengths up to twelve (12) feet.

SEC. 401. "Class B" Buildings Defined. "Class B" buildings are defined as those having a frame of reinforced concrete carrying all wall and floor loads. All structural parts shall be of incombustible material. Walls shall be of brick, stone or reinforced concrete. The maximum limit of height of "Class B" buildings shall be ten (10) stories and they may be built anywhere in the city.

"Class B" buildings shall have a complete frame of columns, girders and beams made of reinforced concrete. The structural parts of the floors shall be of reinforced concrete and the walls may be of reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta or concrete blocks. Steel roof trusses constructed in accordance with the requirements for "Class A" buildings shall be permitted in "Class B" buildings.

SEC. 445. "Class C" Buildings Defined. "Class C" buildings are defined as those having exterior walls of brick, stone or concrete and an interior frame of combustible material. The walls may be bearing or curtain walls and the interior supports may be timber joists, timber or steel girders, and timber, steel or cast iron columns or timber studding.

"Class C" buildings built with the interior of "Mill Construction" or with all joists, girders, studding, furring and soffits of stairs lathed with metal lath and plastered, may be built to a height not to exceed eighty-four (84) feet.

"Class C" buildings with all joists, girders, studding, furring and soffits of stairs lathed with wooden lath and plastered, or not lathed and plastered, may be built to a height not to exceed fifty-five (55) feet.

"Class C" buildings shall be built with brick, stone or concrete walls supporting the adjacent floor loads and with the interior floor loads supported by studded partitions, or by wooden or steel or cast iron columns and wooden or steel girders. Floor joists may be of wood.

The limit of height shall be eighty-four (84) feet, if metal lath be used on all floor and ceiling joists, girders, studding, wood furring and soffits of stairs. The limit of height shall be fifty-five (55) feet if wooden lath be used, or if not lathed; provided, that if in loft buildings seventy (70) feet or less in height, a complete automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, then the requirements as to lathing and plastering will be the same as "Class C" buildings fifty-five (55) feet in height.

"Class C" buildings may be built to the maximum height without lathing if the interior is of "Mill Construction." "Class C" buildings may be built anywhere in the City.

SEC. 451.

All wood joists shall be trimmed away at least one and one-half (1½) inches from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be smoke, air or any other flues or chimneys. The trimmer beam shall not be less than eight (8) inches from the inside face of a flue and four (4) inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam not less than two (2) inches from the outside face of the brick or stone work of the same, except that for the smoke-flues of boilers and furnaces where the brick work is required to be eight (8) inches in thickness, the trimmer beam shall not be less than twelve (12) inches from the inside of the flue. The header beam carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace, shall not be less than twenty (20) inches from the chimney breast.

SEC. 490. "Mill Construction" Defined. Buildings of "Mill Construction" are defined as those with exterior walls of masonry and the interior loads supported by heavy timber frame. The frame shall be constructed without concealed air spaces.

This method of construction may be used for the interior of "Class C" buildings and be built to a height of eighty-four (84) feet.

The term "Mill Construction" refers specifically to the construction of the interior frame of "Class C" buildings.

All restrictions of "Class C" buildings not specifically excepted herein shall apply to this class of buildings.

The specific requirement of "Mill Construction" is that the buildings of this type shall be built without concealed air spaces. No clause shall be construed to render void this requirement.

SEC. 520. "Frame or Wooden" Building Defined. A "Frame or Wooden" building is a building or structure whose exterior walls, or a portion thereof, are constructed of wood. Wooden frames or "Frame or Wooden" buildings covered with metal, plaster, tiles, or terra cotta or veneered with masonry shall be deemed to be "Frame or Wooden" structures.

SEC. 521. Height Limits. "Frame or Wooden" buildings shall be limited to a height of forty (40) feet, according to the following provisions:

"Frame or Wooden" buildings may be constructed to a height not exceeding forty (40) feet and may be built anywhere in the city and county except within the fire limits and shall contain not more than three (3) stories and basement within the said forty (40) feet.

On sloping ground: In the case of a "Frame or Wooden" building on a lot with the ground sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken, the height of the building shall not at any point exceed forty (40) feet above the curb line measured on the facade facing the street, nor shall the height of the building at any point of the grade exceed fifty (50) feet above the adjoining curb in case of corner lots, or above the level of the ground in case of inside lots, provided, however, in the case of a "Frame or Wooden" building to be used only for the residence of a single family on a lot with the grade sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken the height, except at the front facade, may exceed fifty (50) feet, but there shall not be at any point more than

fifty (50) feet of frame construction above the foundation. Said foundation shall be of masonry, steel frame construction or reinforced concrete construction, and no part of the area within said foundation shall be in any way occupied. And provided further that in no event shall the total height of construction at any point on the lot built upon exceed seventy (70) feet above the footings.

In no case provided for in this section shall the building at any point extend to a greater height than that of a horizontal plane forty (40) feet above the curb line on the facade fronting the street.

Provided that where frame residences on an inside lot sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken exceed in any part of the grade fifty (50) feet above the natural level of the lot, there shall be provided a passageway at least three (3) feet wide from the rear of the lot to the street. Said passageway, if within the exterior walls of the building, must have its interior lined throughout with sheet metal or be metal lathed and plastered.

And it is further provided that in the rear of any frame residence where the height at any point exceeds fifty (50) feet above adjoining curb line in the case of corner lots, or above the level of the ground in the case of inside lots, there shall be a metal fire escape leading from the roof to within eight (8) feet of the ground, unless there are two (2) or more separate stairways from the upper floor to the ground; and provided further in the case of frame dwellings on inside lots whose height above the ground level exceeds fifty (50) feet as herein provided, the rear line of such building, exclusive of fire escapes, shall at no point be closer to the rear line of the lot than a distance equal to fifteen (15%) per cent of the average depth of the lot.

SEC. 522. Walls. The walls of "Frame or Wooden" buildings shall be constructed with studding covered on the outside with a weather boarding, or with approved fiber lumber or with a stucco base of fiber board, asphalt mastic and beveled three-eighth-inch wood strips combined, interlocked with stucco material. No uncovered studding will be allowed against the wall of an adjoining building or structure.

SEC. 526. Framing. When stories are framed separately, each tier of studding must have top and bottom plates, and the top plates must be doubled; when stories are not framed separately, proper bridging must be placed behind the ribbon at the ceiling line and on top of the joists at the floor line. Bridging must be two (2) inches thick and of the full width of the studding in every case.

All wood beams or joists shall be trimmed away at least one and one-half (1½) inches from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be a smoke, air or any other kind of a chimney or flue.

The trimmer beam shall not be less than eight (8) inches from the inside face of a flue, and four (4) inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam must not be less than two (2) inches from the outside of the brick or stone work of the same, except that for the smoke flues of boilers and furnaces where the brick work is required to be eight (8) inches in thickness the trimmer shall not be less than twelve (12) inches from the inside of the flue.

All openings through partitions and walls shall be trussed or provided with carrying girders.

SEC. 527. Bridging. All stud walls, or partitions hereafter built, altered or repaired, shall have one (1) row of bridging for every seven (7) feet in height over the first seven (7). Said bridging shall in all cases extend to the lathing or sheathing so as to prevent the passage of fire and smoke, and shall be the same thickness as the studding. All outside walls and cross-partitions shall be thoroughly angle braced; all joists shall have solid end blocking. All buildings over twenty-five (25) feet in width shall have a row of solid blocking over girder or partition of stairways. A row of cross-bridging at least two (2) inches thick must be placed between the floor joists at least every eight (8) feet.

SEC. 530. Skylights in Frame Buildings. All skylights in "Frame or Wooden" buildings on roofs projecting at an angle less than twenty-two and one-half ($22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) degrees, not enclosed by a substantial railing at least three (3) feet high shall be protected by screens of No. 10 wire with meshes not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches square, which screens shall be secured to the sash and must be kept at least four (4) inches above the glass.

If skylights are glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, the wire screens may be omitted.

SEC. 560. Theatre Defined. For the purpose of this Chapter a theatre is designated as a building which contains seats for the public; and to which an admission fee is charged, and in which movable scenery is used.

All theatres hereafter constructed shall be of "Class A" construction.

The following special provisions shall apply to their construction, in addition to the provisions relating generally to "Class A" buildings.

Every theatre hereafter erected, to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, must be constructed in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter relating to "Class A" or steel frame construction. No building which on December 20, 1909, was not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building thereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this Chapter, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this Chapter. And no building herein described shall be opened to the public for operatic or theatrical purposes until the Department of Public Works shall have approved the same in writing, as conforming to the requirements of this Chapter, and the Tax Collector shall refuse to issue any license for any performance in any such building until a certificate in writing of such approval shall have been given by said Department of Public Works.

SEC. 561. Existing Buildings. All existing theatres shall be made to comply with the provisions of this Chapter, under the direction and supervision of the Department of Public Works and Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to such extent as may be deemed necessary and practical by said department and bureau.

SEC. 562. Building Housing Theatre. No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes, as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, work shop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may hereafter be specially provided for. Said restriction relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in conjunction therewith. Stores or shops for the sale of goods shall be permitted on the ground floor. No store or room contained in the building nor the offices, stores or apartments adjoining as aforesaid shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designated as especially hazardous in the classification of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, nor for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with auditorium.

SEC. 563. Other Uses of Theatre Building. When the theatre is located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the street and not required for the use of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than sixty (60) feet in depth, be used for offices, stores, hotels or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion from the theatre proper are carried up solidly to and through the roof, and that a fireproof exit is provided for the theatre on each tier, equal to the combined width of exits opening on open courts in each tier, communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street in manner provided elsewhere in this Chapter; said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fireproof.

No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes, as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, work shop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except that a building to be used as a hotel may be built over or with a theatre building provided at least six thousand (6,000) square feet of the combined area above the auditorium and stage roofs shall remain unoccupied by any construction not directly connected with the theatre. No portion of said unoccupied area shall be less than forty (40) feet wide at any point nor shall the average width be less than sixty (60) feet wide. Where a hotel building is built over or with a theatre building, said hotel building shall be entirely separated from said theatre building by walls of the same construction as herein required for exterior walls and by concrete floor slabs constructed not less than six (6) inches thick properly reinforced.

SEC. 564. Exits. Every theatre accommodating two hundred fifty (250) persons shall have at least two (2) exits; when accommodating five hundred (500) persons, at least three (3) exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to nor including the exits to the open court at the side of the theatre. Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall not be less than five (5) feet in width, and for every additional one hundred (100) persons or portion thereof to be accommodated in excess of five hundred (500) an aggregate of twenty (20) inches additional exit width must be allowed.

All doors of exits or entrances shall open outwardly, and be hung to swing in such manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed or locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public, unless locked by self-unlocking system. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery.

No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than four (4) feet in width in any part thereof.

SEC. 565. Front Exits and Exit Courts. Every theatre building shall have at least one (1) front on the street, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience. In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street there shall be reserved for service in case of an emergency an open court or space on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot, and on both sides of said building where there is but one (1) frontage on the street. In the case of a one-story building having an area not exceeding four thousand (4,000) square feet and with a seating capacity of not less than five hundred (500) people, a court five (5) feet wide on one (1) side only shall be required, provided that all seats shall be on one (1) floor, and no galleries be allowed in such building.

In all other theatres the width of such open court or courts shall not be less than seven (7) feet where the seating capacity is not over one thousand (1,000) people; above one thousand (1,000) people and not more than one thousand eight hundred (1,800) people, eight (8) feet in width, and above one thousand eight hundred (1,800) people, ten (10) feet in width. Said open court or courts shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper, to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance lobby or vestibule.

A separate corridor shall continue to the street from each open court, through such superstructure as may be built on the street side of the auditorium, with continuous walls of brick or fireproof materials on each side of the entire length of said corridor or corridors, and the ceiling and floors shall be fireproof. Said corridor or corridors shall not be reduced in width, by more than three (3) feet, from the width of the open court or courts, and in no case shall the width of said corridor be less than four (4) feet and there shall be no projection in the same; the outer openings to be provided with doors or gates opening toward the street.

During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or locks. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during the performance.

The level of said corridors and courts shall be graded to the sidewalk and flush therewith at all points at street entrances. The entrance of the main front of the building shall not be on a lower level than the sidewalk, and shall not be on a higher level than the sidewalk than six (6) inches, unless approved by the Department of Public Works. To overcome any differences of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed of not over one (1) foot rise to ten (10) feet (1-10), with no perpendicular rises.

SEC. 566. Exits and Exit Balconies. Opening into said open courts, or on the side street, from the auditorium, there shall be not less than two (2) exits on each side in each tier, from and including the parquet and from each and every gallery. Each exit shall be at least five (5) feet in width in the clear, and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be metal covered and shall be constructed as described in this Chapter.

All of said doors shall open outwardly and shall be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances, unless a device satisfactory to the Department of Public Works be applied, so as to keep the same locked from without, but to unlock automatically on the application of pressure from within on a bar forming part of the door. There shall be balconies not less than four (4) feet wide in the said open court or courts, at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two (2) exits, and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half (8½) inches to a step, and not less than nine (9) inches tread, exclusive of the nosing.

The staircases from the upper balconies to the next below shall not be less than three (3) feet in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground three (3) feet in width in the clear, where the seating capacity is five hundred (500) people or less; three (3) feet and six (6) inches in the clear where five hundred (500) people and not more than nine hundred (900) people, and four (4) feet in the clear where over nine hundred (900) people, and four (4) feet six (6) inches in the clear where above two thousand five hundred (2,500) people. Hand rails shall be secured to the walls, three (3) inches therefrom and about three (3) feet above the centers of the treads, and other hand rails shall be placed on the outside of said staircases, about three (3) feet above the centers of the treads, and secured to said staircase so as to resist a pressure of one hundred (100) pounds per linear foot, applied horizontally to said rail.

SEC. 567. Exit Balconies and Stairway Construction. All the before mentioned balconies and stairways shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed in such manner as shall be approved by the Department of Public Works. Where one side of the building borders on the street there shall be balconies and stairways of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the ground.

SEC. 568. Square Footage Per Person. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space, between seats, shall on each floor of gallery, be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery in the ratio of one hundred and fifty (150) superficial feet of floor room for every one hundred (100) persons.

Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps, where possible to overcome slight differences of level in or between the aisles, corridors and passages.

SEC. 569. Width of Aisles and Placing of Seats. All aisles on the respective floors in the auditorium having seats on both sides of the same shall not be less than three (3) feet wide where they begin and shall be increased in width toward the exits in ratio of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches to five (5) running feet. Aisles having seats on one side only shall not be less than two (2) feet wide at their beginning and increased in width one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches in ten (10) running feet. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall not be less than thirty-two (32) inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than six (6) seats intervening between it and an aisle. No stool nor seat shall be placed in any aisle.

All platforms in galleries formed to receive seats shall be not more than twenty-one (21) inches in height of rise nor less than thirty-two (32) inches in width of platform. The maximum number of movable seats or chairs in boxes shall be eight (8).

In boxes containing a greater number of seats the seats shall be fastened to the floor.

SEC. 570. Fireproofing. The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fireproof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood. The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials. The ceilings of the auditorium shall be formed of fireproof materials. All lathing whenever used shall be of metal. The partitions of that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance and vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience shall be constructed of fireproof materials, including the furring of outside or other walls.

None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any other combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six (6) feet which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials.

SEC. 571. Inside Stairways. All stairs within the buildings shall be constructed of fireproof materials throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs shall have treads of uniform width and riser of uniform height throughout in each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of fifty (50) people shall be at least four (4) feet wide between railings, or between walls, and for every additional fifty (50) people to be accommodated six (6) inches must be added to their width. The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand rails. In no case shall the riser of any stairs exceed seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches high, nor shall the treads inclusive of nosings, be less than ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide in straight stairs.

No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. Where the seating capacity is for more than one thousand (1,000) people there shall be at least two (2) independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than two (2) galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said galleries. Where there are more than two (2) galleries, one (1) or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said staircases shall be of width proportionate to the seating capacity as elsewhere herein prescribed.

Where the seating capacity is for one thousand (1,000) people or less, two (2) direct lines of staircases only shall be required located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said staircases.

At least two (2) independent stairways, with direct exterior outlets, shall also be provided for the service of the stage and shall be located on opposite sides of the same.

All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be enclosed on both sides with walls of fireproof materials. Stairs leading to the

first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. But in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides.

When straight stairs return directly on themselves a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps shall be provided. The outline of the landing shall be curved to a radius of not less than two (2) feet to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when two (2) flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances.

All enclosed staircases shall have on both sides strong hand rails firmly secured to the walls, about three (3) inches distant therefrom, and three (3) feet above the stairs, but said hand rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than width of the stairs.

All staircases eight (8) feet and over in width shall be provided with a center hand rail of metal not less than two (2) inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three (3) feet above the center of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than four (4) feet, nor more than six (6) feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the posts or standards shall be at least six (6) feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured.

SEC. 572. Interior Walls. Interior walls built of fireproof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same; also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. All staircases for the use of the audience shall be enclosed with walls of brick or of fireproof materials approved by the Department of Public Works. The openings to said staircases from each tier shall be full width of said staircases.

No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such floor.

SEC. 573. Proscenium Wall. A fire wall shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend at least four (4) feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be higher, and shall be coped.

Above the proscenium opening there shall be a steel girder resting upon steel columns extending to foundations and of sufficient strength to support safely the load above, and the same shall be covered with fireproof materials to protect it from heat. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, over the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the fire wall and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said fire wall. The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials. If metal be used said metal shall be filled in solid with noncombustible material and securely anchored to the wall with iron.

The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the Department of Public Works sliding at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such iron grooves to a depth of not less than six (6) inches on each side of the opening. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close of said performance, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least three (3) feet distant from the footlights at the nearest point.

No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall, from the auditorium, shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have fireproof doors on each face of the walls, and the doors shall be hung so as to open from either side at all times.

SEC. 574. Stage Floors. All that portion of the stage not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus, for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, shall be of "Class A" construction.

SEC. 575. Dressing Rooms. All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage room, shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fireproof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly galleries, provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open court, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, but the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. The dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external wall, and no dressing room shall be more than ten (10) feet below street level.

SEC. 576. Fly Galleries. The fly galleries entire, including pin rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams filled with fireproof materials, and no wood boards nor sleepers shall be used as coverings over beams, but the said floor shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft shall be fireproof. All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material shall be painted or saturated with some approved non-combustible material, or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coat of paint applied to all woodwork shall be of such kind as to resist fire, to the satisfaction of the Department of Public Works.

Fireproofed wood may be used, if satisfactory to the Department of Public Works.

Fly galleries shall rest upon columns extending to the basement.

SEC. 577. Windows. All windows shall be arranged to open, and none of the windows in outside walls shall have fixed sashes, iron grills or bars.

SEC. 578. Lights. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or the accommodations of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts and corridors, shall be well and properly lighted with electricity during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the work shops, fly galleries and stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building.

All lights in passages and corridors in said building whenever deemed necessary by the Department of Public Works shall be protected with proper wire network. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Works, and shall be suspended for ten (10) feet by wire rope.

All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandeliers or from any other light or lights shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between.

SEC. 579. Ventilation of the Stage. There shall be provided in the roof of that portion of the building over the stage, smoke vent openings, the total net area of which shall be one-tenth (1/10) of the area of the stage included between the three (3) outer walls of the building and the proscenium wall.

No single opening shall be of an area less than one-fifth (1/5) of the total required area. These smoke vent openings shall be closed by shutters so constructed that they will open by their own weight. They shall be held in place by cords or ropes extending to and controlled from the open stage. As a part of each rope operating each shutter there shall be included two (2) fusible links designed in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters to open at one hundred sixty (160°) degrees Fahrenheit.

All parts of shutters and frame shall be of incombustible materials. Glass, if used, shall be plain glass. Shutters may be of two types. If shutters occupying a vertical position when closed are used, they shall be hinged at the bottom and provided with a metal weight which shall cause them to open outward. This weight shall be so placed that the shutter is held in a closed position by the rope and on release of the rope the shutter will open its full width. If shutters built on the incline of the roof are used they shall be arranged to rest and travel on rollers. They shall be so built that they will open by their own weight and shall be held in a closed position by the rope.

These shutters shall be opened at least once a week or more often if required by the Fire Department.

No fastening or other device for holding the shutters of the smoke vent openings in a closed position, other than the ropes with fusible links shall be attached to any such shutter.

No obstruction of any kind shall be placed in the way of a complete draft from the stage to the smoke vent openings except that required for the operation of the scenery. No flooring shall be placed on the gridiron but its entire surface shall be open.

SEC. 580. Steam Boilers and Heating Appliances. Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside the building, and the space allotted to the same shall be enclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the floor and ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof material. All doorways in said walls shall have fireproof doors. No floor register for heating shall be permitted.

No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partitions to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. Gas furnaces shall not be used for heating purposes.

SEC. 581. Work Shop, Storage and Property Rooms. No work shop, storage or general property rooms shall be allowed on the auditorium side of the proscenium wall, nor above nor under the stage, nor in any of the fly galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall and the openings leading into such portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built in the wall.

SEC. 582. Fire Protection in Theatres. Stand pipes, four (4) inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and the gallery as follows, namely: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also one on each side of the stage on front of proscenium wall in each tier and at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such stand pipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said stand pipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the power of pump or pumps installed and maintained by the owner or lessee of the building. They shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic fire pump or pumps, of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main and be ready for immediate use at all times during a performance in said building.

In addition to the requirements contained in this section there shall be provided a four (4) inch stand pipe, running from cellar to roof, with one (1) two-way three-inch siamese connection to be placed on street above the curb level, and with one (1) two and one-half (2½) inch outlet with hose attached thereto on each floor, placed as near the stairs as practicable.

All buildings shall be provided with an auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances, consisting of water tank on roof or in cellar, stand pipes, hose, nozzles, wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes, fire alarm boxes and other appliances, as may be required by the Fire Department, all to be of the best material and of the sizes, pattern and regulation kinds used and required by the Fire Department. All such equipment to be kept in good condition and ready for immediate use at all times.

A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the Department of Public Works and Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage, and not connected in any manner with stand pipes, shall be placed on each side of the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall be also placed wherever practicable, in the dressing rooms, under the stage, and in the carpenter shop, paint rooms, store rooms and property rooms. The entire installation of automatic sprinklers shall be in accordance with the rules of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

FIRE CODE

SEC. 866. Hose Kept Secure to Attachment. In all theatres proper and sufficient quantity of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch cotton, rubber-lined hose, not less than one hundred (100) feet, fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department, and with regulation Fire Department shut-off nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment, as the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department may direct.

Such fire hose shall conform to the San Francisco Fire Department standard specifications for cotton, rubber-lined fire hose, and before installation, and as often thereafter as the Chief Engineer of the San Francisco Fire Department may require, such hose shall be subjected to the regulation tests, and an affidavit shall be furnished to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department setting forth the chemical analysis of the rubber contained therein, which must be in compliance with the requirements of said specifications.

There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage at least two (2) casks of water, and two (2) buckets to each cask. The cask and buckets shall be painted red.

There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus, and at least four (4) axes, and also two (2) twenty-five (25) foot hooks, two (2) fifteen (15) foot hooks and two (2) ten (10) foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage.

BUILDING CODE

SEC. 610. Theatre Construction Required. All places of amusement hereafter to be constructed, erected or altered wherein moving pictures are exhibited for public entertainment, and where an admission fee is charged, having a seating capacity of three hundred (300) or more persons, shall be built and constructed to conform to all laws, conditions and requirements now existing or hereafter to come in force and effect relating to theatres and places where theatrical or operatic performances are given. Provided, however, this section shall not apply to the reconstruction, alteration or remodeling of any place of amusement where motion pictures are exhibited and in operation at the time of the passage of this section as amended, and the seating capacity shall not be increased to more than three hundred ninety-nine (399). Where the seating capacity is increased to three hundred (300) or more seats, three (3) emergency exits, exclusive of the exits in the front, shall be required, the same to be located as designated by the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works and the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation.

SEC. 611. Construction. All such places of amusement hereafter to be constructed, erected or altered, wherein moving pictures are exhibited for public entertainment, and where an admission fee is charged, having a seating capacity of less than three hundred (300) persons shall be built and constructed in accordance with the following laws, conditions and requirements, to-wit:

(a) All such places of amusement must be and shall only be contained in "Class A," "Class B," or "Class C" buildings.

(b) All such places of amusement not contained in "Class A" or "Class B" buildings must have their interior entirely and throughout lined with sheet metal, or metal lathed and plastered. Brick, tile or concrete walls need not be lathed or plastered.

(c) All such places of amusement shall have at least one (1) frontage on a street, and in each such frontage there shall be at least two (2) exits, each of which is to be at least five (5) feet wide.

In addition to such exits on the street there shall be reserved for service in case of emergency, where the seating capacity is one hundred fifty (150) or less, one (1) exit in the rear; where the seating capacity is greater than one hundred fifty (150) and less than three hundred (300), there shall be one (1) exit in the rear and an additional exit in the rear half of the auditorium. Each exit shall be not less than five (5) feet in width. All exits must open into public streets, public or private alleys or into passageways at least five (5) feet wide, communicating directly with the streets. Said passageways must have their interiors lined throughout with sheet metal or be metal lathed and plastered. Exits which lead into five (5) foot interior passageways must have no doors, but may be hung with curtains or portieres. All doors and exits must open outward and be unfastened at all times during which people are assembled.

At each exit there shall be installed an approved type of exit sign light. Each exit light shall be located not more than twenty-four (24) inches above the top of the exit opening, said distance to be measured to the bottom of the exit light sign.

The construction, installation and operation of exit sign shall conform to the specific requirements of Sections 214, 215 and 216, Part 2, Chapter 3, of the San Francisco Municipal Code.

All courts and passageways shall remain lighted during the performance, except that exterior passageways are not required to have artificial illumination during the period of the day when subjected to natural daylight lighting.

(d) There shall be aisles of the width hereinafter specified, extending the entire length of the auditorium to each and every exit opening into said streets or alleys, or passageways; there shall be space of at least ten (10) feet between the front tier of seats and the screen or stage; cross aisles leading to side exits shall extend from the center aisle to said exits. Where exits are at rear, aisles leading to the same shall be of the maximum widths prescribed, throughout their entire length.

(e) All aisles in the auditorium having seats on both sides of the same shall not be less than three and one-half (3½) feet in width when the aisles are sixty (60) feet or less in length and not less than four (4) feet in width when the aisles are more than sixty (60) feet in length. Aisles having seats on one (1) side only shall not be less than two and one-half (2½) feet in width when the aisles are sixty (60) feet or less in length, and not less than three (3) feet in width when the aisles are more than sixty (60) feet in length.

(f) All seats in the auditorium shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than six (6) seats intervening between it and an aisle. No seat or stool shall be placed in any aisle.

(g) All such places of amusement having a seating capacity of less than three hundred (300) persons shall be equipped with at least one (1) 1½ inch galvanized standpipe in the middle of one (1) side wall of the auditorium. Said standpipe shall have a one and one-half (1½) inch direct connection to the street main. Attached to said standpipe there shall be fifty (50) feet of approved one and one-half (1½) inch hose, and at the end of such hose there shall be a five-eighths (⅝) inch play pipe.

(h) The projection room or operators booth shall be constructed as required by the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Works and the Division of Fire Prevention and Investigation.

There shall be at least two (2) means of egress from the projection room or operators booth, located as may be designated by the above mentioned departments.

(i) Openings for the picture and operator's view shall not be larger than one hundred fifty (150) square inches, and opening for the spot light shall have a vertical opening not greater than twenty-seven (27) inches and a horizontal opening not greater than seventy-two (72) inches. The picture, the operator's view and spot light openings must have gravity doors made of No. 14 B. and I. gauge sheet iron, arranged to drop freely in heavy metal grooves on the inside of the booth. Doors shall be held in position (open) by fusible links placed in series with a single strand of cord so arranged that cord will be suspended directly above the film when in place in the machine, so that in case of ignition of film the link will fuse or cord will burn and allow the gravity doors to drop and close openings and operator's view.

There must be in the operator's booth, for the ventilating of the projection room proper, a metal ventilating pipe not smaller than eight (8) inches in diameter, which must extend through an exterior wall or roof of the building.

There shall be a vent from each projection machine lamp house and from one or more points in the ceiling, and each vent pipe shall terminate in an approved ventilating duct in the ceiling and shall be maintained by an exhaust fan having a capacity of not less than two hundred (200) cubic feet a minute for each eighty (80) square feet of floor area of the projection room.

Immediately outside the projection room or operator's booth there shall be two (2) buckets, each containing at all times not less than three (3) gallons of water together with two (2) approved fire extinguishers; said buckets and fire extinguishers shall be ready for service at all times.

(j) No wooden fixtures, benches, or appliances, unless the same be metal clad and no other inflammable materials not required for the operating of moving picture machines shall be allowed in the projection room or operator's booth.

(k) All electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of Ordinances 11.113, 11.114 and 11.115, Articles 1, 3 and 5, Part 2, Chapter 3, of the San Francisco Municipal Code.

SEC. 640. Halls and Assemblage. Unless specific reference is made in this Chapter to special buildings for public assemblage, the following provisions shall apply:

Under this heading shall be included public halls and club halls which may be used for public entertainment and although occasionally used for theatrical representation shall not be construed to be theatres as the term is used in this Chapter, notwithstanding the fact that movable scenery is used upon the stage thereof; provided, however, that such halls shall not be used for theatrical representations on more than three (3) consecutive days nor more than thirty (30) times in a year.

Halls and places of assemblage other than theatres shall have but one gallery above the main floor, and its seating capacity shall not exceed one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) the total seating capacity of the hall.

All buildings containing places of assemblage seating more than five hundred (500) people above the first floor shall be of "Class A" or "Class B" construction.

No place of public assemblage seating over three hundred (300) people shall be above the second floor.

Inside the fire limits all buildings used as places of public assemblage (except churches), seating over eighteen hundred (1,800) people, shall be of "Class A" construction.

If seating from one thousand (1,000) to eighteen hundred (1,800) people, shall be of "Class A" or "Class B" construction.

If seating less than one thousand (1,000) people, shall be of "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" construction.

Outside the fire limits halls may be of frame construction, but if seating over eight hundred (800) people the roof shall be of metal supported on steel trusses and steel purlins and steel columns carried to the foundation.

Churches may be of frame construction outside of the fire limits, but all towers and spires must be covered with incombustible materials.

SEC. 641. Exits from Halls. All exits shall have doors hinged to swing out and shall be not less than five (5) feet wide.

Halls having a seating capacity of eighteen hundred (1,800) people or over shall have one (1) exit for every four hundred fifty (450) people.

If situated on a street corner, shall have at least two (2) exits to each street. If on inside lot shall have at least two (2) exits to front street and two (2) exits to rear street, or to a court built full length of hall, at least seven (7) feet wide open to front and rear streets, or to two (2) such courts both open to front street.

If staircases are necessary they shall not be less than six (6) feet wide.

Halls having a seating capacity of one thousand (1,000) to eighteen hundred (1,800) people shall have at least four (4) exits situated as above. Staircases, if necessary, shall not be less than five (5) feet six (6) inches wide.

Halls having a capacity of four hundred (400) to one thousand (1,000) people if on a street corner shall have two (2) exits to front street and one (1) exit to side street. If on inside lot shall have two (2) exits to front street and one (1) exit on or near the rear leading to rear street or to a court leading to front street. Courts and stairs shall not be less than five (5) feet wide.

In "Class A" or "Class B" buildings, the side courts will not be required, but the same number of exits as widely separated as possible will be required.

Halls having a capacity of less than four hundred (400) people shall have two (2) front exits, or if on a street corner shall have one (1) front exit and one (1) side exit, or may have one (1) front exit and one (1) rear exit to street or alley. Stairs shall be not less than five (5) feet wide.

If halls are situated above the first floor, exits may open into vestibules with stairs leading to streets.

There shall be at least one (1) foot width of stairway for every one hundred (100) people or fraction thereof.

Where one (1) side of hall borders on street, alley or court, iron balconies with stairs leading to ground may be used in lieu of stairs and may be hinged and suspended by weights when not in use, if on public street or alley.

Where halls occur in different stories of a building the stairs leading from same shall be increased one (1) foot in width of each stair for each additional story where hall or halls occur; excepting in "Class A" and "Class B" buildings where this provision shall not apply.

Galleries seating more than one hundred (100) people shall have two stairways, one on each side. There shall be at least one (1) foot width of stairway for every one hundred (100) people or fraction thereof. No stairway shall be less than three (3) feet six (6) inches wide.

Winders shall not be permitted in any staircase leading from a hall or from a gallery therein.

The provisions relating to aisles and seats in theatres shall apply to halls. When movable seats are used they shall be subject to the same regulations regarding aisles and exits as are fixed seats.

Where the building is of "Class C" construction there shall be a brick or concrete wall extending from basement to roof dividing the hall for public assemblage from other parts of the building. Such wall may have not more than two (2) openings in each story connecting the hall with other parts of the building. Such openings shall be not over eight (8) feet in width, and shall be not less than forty (40) feet apart, and shall be closed by iron doors.

SEC. 671. Hotels and Lodging Houses. In all buildings other than "Class A" or "Class B" used as hotels or lodging houses all partitions must be lathed and plastered and must run to the ceiling.

All buildings used as hotels and lodging houses with sleeping accommodations for more than one hundred (100) people shall be "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C."

No "Frame or Wooden" buildings used as hotels or lodging houses shall be over three (3) stories in height.

SEC. 701. Smoke Houses. All smoke houses shall be of fireproof construction, with brick walls, iron doors and brick or metal roofs. An iron guard shall be placed over and three (3) feet above the fire, and the hanging rails shall be iron. The walls of all smoke houses shall be built up at least three (3) feet higher than the roof of the building in which they are located.

SEC. 702. Power Woodworking Mills. No person, firm or corporation shall construct or cause to be constructed, maintain or cause to be maintained, occupy or cause to be occupied, any structure or building hereafter used, or intended to be used as a planing mill, saw mill, sash or door factory, furniture or cabinet factory, or for any other woodworking purposes, if planers, stickers or jointers are used, and run by power, without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Board of Supervisors.

Whenever application is made to the Board of Supervisors for any such permit, the Clerk of said Board shall furnish to the applicant a notice to be posted conspicuously in front of the premises sought to be so occupied setting forth that such permit has been applied for, the nature of the same, and the time and place where the application for the granting of the same will be heard. Such notice must be posted immediately after the filing of the application and be kept posted until said application is finally granted or denied.

An opportunity to be heard shall be given to all interested persons, and on the granting or refusing of said permit, the Board shall exercise a sound and reasonable discretion.

No building shall be constructed to be used as a planing mill, saw mill, sash and door factory, furniture or cabinet factory or other woodworking purposes, if planers, stickers or jointers are used and run by power unless the same be of heavy timber, "Mill Construction" frame and floors.

The exterior walls and roof shall be corrugated iron fastened to the timber frame and without boarding, if outside the fire limits, unless of "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" construction. Said building shall not exceed two (2) stories, or thirty (30) feet in height, shall have floors not less than two (2) inches thick extending to the outer covering of the building; shall have all elevators, hoists, stairs, chutes and other vertical floor openings tightly closed with wood partitions and doors or trapped; and the outer wall, floor and roof systems shall be constructed without concealed spaces.

No building already erected and not now so used shall hereafter be used as a planing mill, saw mill, sash and door factory, furniture or cabinet factory, or for any other woodworking purposes, if planers, stickers or jointers are used, and run by power, unless it is made to conform to the above specification.

In buildings of "Class C" used as planing mills, wagon or carriage factories, furniture factories or any other woodworking factories, all joists and studding bearing weight, shall be covered with metal lath and plaster and the floor shall be double, with the top floor laid over three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch of mortar, or two (2) thicknesses of asbestos paper, unless such building is constructed on the slow burning or "Mill Construction" plan, in which case the floor shall extend from one beam to another and shall not be less than three (3) inches thick.

All planks shall be laid to the end of the timbers.

SEC. 703. Grain Elevators. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed as to apply to or prevent the erection of what are known as grain elevators, as usually constructed, provided they are erected on tide water, in isolated localities and outside of the fire limits, under such conditions as the Director of Public Works may prescribe.

SEC. 704. Cold Storage Plants. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed so as to apply to or prevent the erection of cold storage plants to a height of not exceeding fifty-five (55) feet, when such structures are erected in the following described district:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Water Front street with the center line of Army street; running thence westerly along the center line of Army street to the center line of Third street; thence southerly along the center line of Third street to the center line of Burke avenue and the center line of Third street, thence along the center line of Third street in a southerly direction to the center line of Davidson avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Davidson avenue to the center line of Ingalls street; thence southwesterly along the center line of Ingalls street to the center line of Innes avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Innes avenue to the center line of Donahue street; thence northeasterly along the center line of Donahue street to the center line of Galvez avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Galvez avenue to the center line of Boalt street; thence northeasterly along the center line of Boalt street and China street to Water Front street; thence along the center line of Water Front street to the point of commencement.

And provided further that such cold storage plants have a fireproof roof, and that their exterior walls be covered with metal, asbestos, concrete or other fireproof material, and that the hallways, passages and elevator shafts be protected by a first class automatic sprinkling system.

SEC. 705. Public Market Buildings. The term "Public Market Building" shall be taken to mean a building in which foodstuffs and food products are sold.

One-story Public Market Buildings of "Class A" or "Class B" construction may have the roof covered with T and G planking of a minimum thickness of two and three-fourths ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches.

SEC. 710. Towers for Radio Broadcasting Stations. Towers for the purpose of carrying the antenna of high standard radio phone broadcasting stations may be erected on the roofs of "Class A" and "Class B" buildings only.

Such towers shall be constructed of structural steel that has been galvanized after fabrication. They shall be designed to resist in every direction, without exceeding the stresses specified in Sections 948 and 949 of Article 28 of this Chapter, all stresses caused by dead and imposed loads and a horizontal force of thirty (30) pounds per square foot, acting on the areas of all surfaces of the tower projected normal to the direction of the force.

All towers shall be securely anchored to the supporting structure, which shall be sufficient to carry all tower stresses in addition to those of the building without exceeding the permissible dead and live load stresses. No material less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch in thickness will be permitted in any part subject to stress. Upon completion of erection all of the steel work shall be given a coat of paint suitable for application to galvanized surfaces.

SEC. 750. Stable Buildings. All buildings used for stabling animals in the basement shall be "Class C" "Mill Construction."

All buildings used for stabling animals above the first or ground floor shall be "Class A" or "Class B" construction if more than one hundred and twenty-five (125) head are kept therein; if one hundred and twenty-five (125) head or less are kept therein, they shall be "Class C" "Mill Construction." All buildings used for stabling animals on the first or ground floor may be of frame construction, provided they are outside the fire limits and not more than one hundred and twenty-five (125) head are kept therein.

Stables capable of accommodating ten (10) to fifty (50) animals shall be provided with fully equipped fire hose reels or racks connected to an adequate source of water supply through not less than 3-inch stand pipes; said reels or

racks shall be of such number and so placed that fifty (50) feet of cotton hose and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nozzle with a water pressure of twenty (20) pounds per square inch, all parts of the building may be reached.

Stables capable of accommodating fifty (50) animals or more shall be equipped with one (1) five thousand (5,000) gallon water tank on roof, as described in Section 1329 of Article 40 of this Chapter and connected with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch supply pipe. Wet stand pipes of 3-inch caliber shall be run therefrom, fully equipped with proper valves, connected thereto with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch cotton hose on reels or racks, and shall be of such number and so placed that with fifty (50) feet of hose any part of the building may be reached.

In all stable buildings of "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" "Mill Construction" there shall be one (1) emergency runway not less than four (4) feet in width in the clear, besides the regular runway.

The floor of all buildings or premises hereafter constructed and intended to be used for the purpose of stabling horses, mules, cows or other animals must be of concrete not less than three (3) inches thick with a layer of cement or asphaltum not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick.

A semi-circular or V-shaped gutter drain shall be constructed at the time the floor is put down in the rear of those portions or parts of the premises where stalls are to be constructed.

This gutter drain shall have a uniform thickness the same as that of the floor of the stable and shall not be less than four (4) inches inside measurement at the floor level, nor less than three (3) inches in depth, with sufficient fall to carry off all liquid discharges from the stalls.

In all buildings hereafter constructed for stabling animals on the first floor when of "Class C" or frame construction, the side walls or foundation of the structure shall be of concrete or brick laid in cement mortar not less than eight (8) inches thick at the top and shall continue to a height of not less than one (1) foot above the surrounding surface soil, and shall have no breaks or openings except when necessary for doors.

Wash racks, when located within the stable, must be provided with surface drain to connect with sewer, provisions for same to be made before putting down the floor.

Gutter drains in rear of stalls shall drain into sewer in such manner as to fully comply with provisions of this Chapter.

Every person, firm or corporation now and hereafter maintaining any stable or other place in which manure or stable refuse accumulates shall provide a galvanized iron, tin, zinc or other metal-lined box or bin within the area walls of the stable; said box or bin shall be vented by means of a duct or flue not less than twelve (12) inches square extending through the roof. The termination of said vent shall be carried above the roof of adjoining premises, and in no instance be less than ten (10) feet from any window or light well.

No ventilators or windows which may be used as ventilators shall be constructed in the area walls of the stable if within ten (10) feet of adjacent property lines, except by special consent of the Director of Public Health, which must appear on the face of stable permit.

All stables must be ventilated by means of louver ventilators in the roof, or by openings in area walls where said walls are more than ten (10) feet from adjacent property lines, except as herein provided.

Every stable or other place where horses, mules, cows or other animals are kept must have not less than one thousand (1,000) cubic feet of air space in the clear for each and every animal kept therein.

All feed excepting hay shall be kept in a metal-lined bin or metal-lined room, so constructed as to be ratproof.

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all stables that shall hereafter be conducted in structures which are now existing but are not used for stable purposes on December 20, 1909.

SEC. 1093. Area Walls for Hydrant Protection. At places where designated by the Department of Public Works, the retaining walls of sidewalks shall be

curved around any hydrant in such way that the hydrant is outside the wall and a clear space three (3) feet four (4) inches wide and three (3) feet four (4) inches deep from the curb line left for the hydrant. Sidewalks shall be built close up to hydrants.

SEC. 1182. Awnings, Shades and Balconies. All awnings, shades and balconies shall be at least ten (10) feet above the line of the curb level and securely supported on wrought iron brackets built into the walls, and no part shall be less than ten (10) feet above the line of the curb level of the sidewalk, and a gutter shall thereon be formed to carry off the water to the line of the buildings and thence to the street gutter.

No gutters shall be required on cloth or canvas awnings or shades.

The height of all movable canvas or cloth awnings or shades shall not be less than seven and one-half (7½) feet above said curb level.

Awnings, shades and balconies shall not extend beyond the line of the curb, provided, however, that no awning, shade or balcony shall be erected on any building facing on any street, lane, alley or place which is twenty (20) feet or less in width; and no permanent awning, shade or balcony shall be constructed on any building within the fire limits unless the same be constructed of metal only or of metal and wire glass, and all cloth and canvas awnings shall be kept raised except where the sun shines on the spot to be protected by the same.

SEC. 1184. Skylights. All skylights in buildings of "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" shall be self-supporting and the frames and sashes thereof shall be constructed of metal and glazed only with wire glass not less than one-fourth (¼) of an inch thick.

Skylights in theatres shall be constructed according to the requirements of Section 579 of Article 16 of this Chapter.

SEC. 1212. Temporary Staging on Roofs. No temporary staging of any kind nor stand for observation purposes shall be constructed of wood upon the roof of any building.

SEC. 1270. Passages to Exits. All buildings used or occupied or constructed to be used or occupied as hospitals, asylums, seminaries, hotels, apartment houses, tenement houses, lodging houses, schools or work shops shall have on each floor a passage free and unobstructed, leading direct to each fire escape.

The following are exempt from the above requirement:

1. All buildings of "Class A" and "Class B" construction.
2. Apartment houses where every apartment has direct access to a fire escape, which either faces on a street, or from which there is a direct passage to the street.
3. All buildings not exceeding in width thirty (30) feet outside measurement and not situated on a street corner.

The Department of Public Works shall determine the location of all passages and exits thereto necessary and adequate on all such buildings hereinbefore specified, so as to make the means of escape therefrom easy and safe in case of fire or panic.

The minimum width of passages to exits shall be as follows:

To an exit on all buildings with a frontage of from thirty (30) feet to forty (40) feet, two (2) feet six (6) inches wide.

To an exit on all buildings over forty (40) feet frontage, three (3) feet wide, provided, however, that the width of passages to exits shall be increased to from three (3) feet to four (4) feet six (6) inches, at the discretion of the Department of Public Works, in case of hospitals, asylums, large hotels and other buildings where more than the usual number of people congregate or are housed.

All buildings, if containing more than four (4) apartments or suites on any one floor, shall be provided with at least two (2) staircases, which shall be placed as far apart as circumstances will allow, but in no case shall said staircases be placed within thirty (30) feet of one another.

SEC. 1271. Exit Halls in Buildings of Frame Construction. Frame buildings used as lodging, apartment and tenement houses, hotels, hospitals, or asylums shall have on each floor open halls at least three (3) feet six (6) inches wide, which shall lead to all fire escapes.

SEC. 1272. Stairs. In every building there shall be at least one (1) stairway leading from all upper floors to the first or ground floor with access to the street; and there shall be at least one (1) stairway from every basement to the ground floor.

Every building of more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) and less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet area on the main or ground floor shall have one (1) main stairway from the first to second floor, and above the second floor one (1) stairway at least three (3) feet wide. In addition there shall be a second stairway above the second floor not less than two (2) feet wide; such stairway shall be removed as far as possible from the main stairway, but shall be accessible from the halls and shall extend to the top floor of the building.

In every building having an area of seven thousand five hundred (7,500) or over and less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet, said second stairway shall be at least two (2) feet six (6) inches in width and shall extend to the ground floor level and open to a street, alley or to a court having access to a street or alley.

In all buildings of ten thousand (10,000) square feet or over in area on the main or ground floor one stairway shall be provided in addition to the two (2) mentioned above, which shall be not less than three (3) feet wide; a reasonable separation of the three (3) stairways shall be required.

Every building having an area of twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) square feet or greater shall have at least one continuous stairway enclosed with suitable walls of brick, burnt clay blocks, reinforced concrete or such other fireproof materials and form of construction as may be approved by the Department of Public Works; said walls or construction shall be continuous and extend at least three (3) feet above the roof. All doors opening in such stair hall enclosures shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors and frames of metal and the sash and frames shall be of metal and glazed with wire glass. All such fireproofed stairways must have direct communication with a street or alley, through a passageway fireproofed as indicated for stair enclosures.

In every building a fire escape may take the place of one otherwise required stairway, provided said fire escape is connected directly to a public hallway or public space. The fire escape may take the place of a stairway beginning at the second floor level, not of a stairway required to ground level.

Stairways in "Class A" and "Class B" buildings shall be built of metal or reinforced concrete; stairways in "Class C" or "Frame or Wooden" buildings may be of metal or timber.

Marble treads, if used, shall have metal supports on all sides.

SEC. 1273. Covering and Obstruction of Stairs. Stairs or stairways passing from one floor to another in any building shall not be covered with a permanent flooring, but may be closed with a board partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and provided with a door, which must be kept free from all obstruction at all times, so as to give to the Fire Department and Fire Patrol easy access from one floor to another, provided this section shall not apply to buildings used for public assemblages.

SEC. 1274. Scuttles and Ladders. All buildings over twenty-five (25) feet high shall have permanent means of access to the roof from the inside, with ladders or stairs leading thereto and accessible to all occupants. The openings in the roof shall not be less than twenty-four (24) inches by thirty-six (36) inches, and when ladders are placed on the exterior of any building they shall be constructed of metal and bolted through the walls of said buildings at each story with not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch bolts, with the nuts and washers to

show on the outside of the building. Said ladders shall be placed not less than eight (8) inches from the walls of buildings, and shall extend at least two (2) feet above firewalls or roofs of buildings, and shall be securely fastened at top.

Size of metal for ladders two (2) inches by three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch, eighteen (18) or more inches apart.

Size of rungs for ladders three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch in diameter.

The braces carrying ladders shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches by one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, bolted through the building.

Where the ladders join they shall be connected and bolted with not less than four (4) bolts on each side.

Screws or lag screws shall not be used in the construction of said ladders.

In "Frame or Wooden" buildings where the studding does not correspond with the measurements for ladders, extra headers shall be inserted between the studding, of the same thickness as the studding and securely spiked.

SEC. 1275. Engineers' Stationary Ladders. Every building in which boilers are placed in the cellar or lower story shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story leading directly to a manhole in the sidewalk or to inside exits.

SEC. 1300. Fire Escapes Required. For the proper and necessary protection of life and property, all buildings hereinafter designated in this Chapter, that are already erected and built or that may be hereafter erected and built in this city and county, shall be provided and equipped with fire escapes and stand pipes as follows:

Every building that is occupied or so constructed as to be occupied by two (2) or more families on the third story, not having proper and sufficient exits or facilities for escape in case of fire, and every building of four (4) or more stories in height, and every building used or occupied or so constructed as to be occupied as a theatre, hospital, tenement house, apartment house, lodging house, or for a factory, mill or manufactory or for offices, workshop or public entertainments or assemblages, above the second story, and every school building of more than two (2) stories in height, shall be provided and equipped with metallic fire escapes combined with suitable metallic balconies, platforms and railings firmly secured to the outer walls, and erected and arranged in such a way and in such proximity to one (1) or more windows or to as many windows of each story above the first as may be necessary to make and render said fire escapes readily accessible, safe and adequate for the escape of the inmates in case of fire, and when placed on the rear or sides of buildings not adjoining a street they shall extend down to within eight (8) feet of the ground.

Said fire escapes shall extend from the level of the ceiling of the first story to and over the roof, and shall be either vertical metallic ladder fire escapes, metallic stair fire escapes, or other approved fire escapes. The Department of Public Works, after approval by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, shall determine the kind, construction, location and number of fire escapes, necessary and adequate on all such buildings to make the means of escape therefrom easy and safe to the inmates in case of fire.

All fire escapes shall be erected and built as required by the provisions of Section 1301 of this Article, and shall at all times be kept in good order and repair, and free from any and all obstructions.

Every building used as a hotel, lodging house, hospital, tenement house, apartment house, factory, mill or manufactory, shall be provided with a portable, metallic ladder of sufficient length to extend from second story balcony to sidewalk; said ladder to be hung from third story balcony when not in use.

SEC. 1301. Specifications for Fire Escapes. Where a vertical metallic ladder is required, it shall be constructed according to the following requirements:

Size of metal for ladder, two (2) inches by three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch.

Size of rungs for ladder, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch diameter.

Size for grating bars for balconies, one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches by five-sixteenths ($\frac{5}{16}$) inch.

Size of cross-bearing bars, carrying grating, one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches by three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch.

The outside frames of all fire escapes carrying the gratings shall be 2-inch angle iron, shall extend all around the platform, and they must be bolted through the building.

The size of the bearing metal carrying platforms shall not be less than 2-inch channel iron, and the braces carrying the same shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches by one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, and must be bolted through the building.

The top rail of the balconies eight (8) feet or less in length shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches by three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch, balconies over eight (8) feet in length shall have in center one (1) extra rail of the same size as the top rail.

The trimmings for finishing outside rails shall be three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch by one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch.

The height of railings of balconies shall not be less than two (2) feet six (6) inches, and the width of balconies not less than three (3) feet.

All rails and bearing beams shall extend through the wall, or studding, and have washers and nuts on the same.

Where the vertical ladders join they shall be connected and bolted with not less than four (4) bolts on each side.

Screws or lag screws shall not be used in the construction of fire escapes. All balconies shall be constructed with circular corners.

All nuts shall show on outside of buildings.

Openings in balconies shall not be less than two (2) feet square.

Brackets carrying platforms shall not be more than five (5) feet apart.

Perpendicular ladders shall be at least eight (8) inches from the building.

Finishing on balconies shall not extend outside the rail.

Gratings on platforms shall be placed flat and the grating bars of all platforms shall not be more than one (1) inch apart, and in all cases be made of iron or steel.

All brackets carrying balconies shall be bolted through the entire walls or studding; the bolts shall not be less than seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) of an inch, and they shall have nuts and washers.

In frame buildings where the studding does not correspond with the measurements for balconies and ladders, extra headers shall be inserted between the studding and shall be of the same thickness of the studding, and securely spiked.

Where metallic stair fire escapes are required they shall be constructed according to the following requirements:

Balconies shall be placed upon buildings as the Department of Public Works may direct.

Where the brackets support the stairs or stair fire escapes the brackets shall be constructed or three-inch channel iron.

The platform of balconies shall be the same as required for vertical ladders, and shall be placed on the line of the top of the flooring of each story.

Said platforms shall be supported upon iron brackets, not more than five (5) feet apart, and shall in all cases be built into and anchored to the walls of masonry, during the construction of said walls, and shall go through the entire thickness of said walls, and must be securely fastened on the inside of the building.

The width of all balconies from the face of the wall out, shall not be less than three (3) feet six (6) inches, and the length of all balconies shall be regulated by the Department of Public Works.

In the floor or platform of all balconies there shall be an opening, not less than two (2) feet wide, and three (3) feet six (6) inches long, enclosed and protected on three (3) sides.

The railings and balconies shall be constructed as required for ladder fire escapes. There shall be a communication from balcony to balcony by means of inclined stairs, and no ladder will be allowed below the line of the flooring of the uppermost story of any building.

Said stairs shall have an inclination from the perpendicular of not less than four (4) inches to every twelve (12) inches of rise, and shall be made of side stringers of not less than 4x1¼-inch steel; treads must be turned down on ends, and riveted well into each stringer, at a distance apart of sixteen (16) inches for said inclination.

All such stairs must be provided with substantial railings of 1¼-inch pipe; the sides shall be well supported by suitable standards of 1¼-inch pipe, at proper distance, viz.: four (4) standards to each run of steps, and thoroughly bolted to the stringers.

The ladders extending from the upper balconies to the roof may be perpendicular, but must be well braced with iron brackets.

SEC. 1325. Fire Department or Dry Standpipes. Every building of four (4) or more stories in height shall have, inside or outside of its exterior walls (if over sixteen [16] stories standpipes must be inside), one (1) or more metal standpipes, which shall extend from four (4) feet above the sidewalk to and over the roof and rest on the firewalls. Every standpipe shall have a Siamese inlet attached four (4) feet above the sidewalk, branches at each story, and a Siamese outlet on the roof. All inlets, branches and outlets to be of not less than three (3) inches interior diameter and to have caps and chains, and all branches and outlets to have three (3) inch gate valves. Standpipes shall conform to the following table:

	Interior Diameter.	Sidewalk Inlets.	Roof Outlets.
4-story building	4 inches	2-way Siamese	2-way Siamese
5-story building	4 inches	3-way Siamese	3-way Siamese
6 to 15-story buildings.....	5 inches	4-way Siamese	3-way Siamese
16 or more story buildings.....	6 inches	6-way Siamese	4-way Siamese

All iron or steel material used in the construction and erection of standpipes shall be galvanized after being fitted to, and before being permanently placed in, the building, and shall be kept in good order and repair and free from obstructions. Standpipes shall be of such strength as will withstand a pressure of three hundred (300) pounds per square inch.

SEC. 1326. Standpipes and Fire Escapes. The Department of Public Works and Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety are hereby given the power to locate and inspect said standpipes and fire escapes, to see that same are properly constructed and located as in this Chapter prescribed, and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall furnish the owner a certificate when the work is satisfactory.

SEC. 1327. Inside or Wet Standpipes. In every building exceeding fifty-eight (58) feet in height, and not over one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, there shall be a vertical standpipe not less than three (3) inches interior diameter. In every building exceeding one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet in height there shall be a vertical standpipe not less than four (4) inches interior diameter. Such standpipes shall be located in halls near stairways, or near stairways if building has no halls, and shall be of wrought iron or steel, and together with fittings and connection shall be galvanized, and shall be of such strength as to safely withstand at least three hundred (300) pounds per square inch water pressure when ready for service.

In buildings exceeding one hundred (100) feet frontage on two (2) or more streets, or whose area exceeds ten thousand (10,000) square feet there shall be two (2) such standpipes, near separate stairways, if possible.

Said "Inside or Wet Standpipes for Hose Reels" shall be additional to the Fire Department standpipes required by Section 1325 of this Article. They shall be connected to water mains, tanks or pumps as hereinafter provided, with pressure on at all times; and if connected to a tank capable of holding five thousand (5000) or more gallons of water, shall have an extension of equal

diameter leading to a point outside of the building or premises designated by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and provided with a three (3) inch gate valve with a cap and chain.

Standpipes shall extend from the cellar to and through the roof, with a hose connection located from five (5) feet six (6) inches to six (6) feet above the floor level, fitted with approved straightway composition gate valve in each story, including cellar, and a hose connection provided above the roof with the valve controlling latter located in the standpipe under roof and arranged to be operated both from above and below roof. A suitable three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch drain pipe and valve shall be provided under the roof for each roof connection.

When more than one (1) such standpipe is required in a building, they shall be connected at their bases by pipes of size equal to that of largest standpipe so that water from any source will supply all the standpipes.

SEC. 1328. Water Supplies. In buildings not exceeding one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet in height, the water supply to wet standpipes shall be from city water where pressure is sufficient to maintain twenty-five (25) pounds pressure at highest hose outlet; from an automatic fire pump approved by the Department of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, drafting from a supply approved by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department or a steel pressure tank and equipment constructed as per specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters sprinkler tank with the following capacities:

	Net water capacity of tank.
Ground floor area of buildings.	
Over 4000 square feet.....	5000 gallons
3000 to 4000 square feet.....	3000 gallons
2000 to 3000 square feet.....	2500 gallons
Less than 2000 square feet.....	2000 gallons

In buildings exceeding one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet in height, the water supply to wet standpipes shall be from an automatic fire pump approved by the Department of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, drawing from a supply approved by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. When a wet standpipe is connected to a tank there shall be a straightway check valve in a horizontal section of pipe between the first hose outlet in connecting pipe and tank, and said tank must be filled by a separate pipe and not through the standpipe.

Where an elevated gravity tank is used for a domestic purpose, and as a supply for an automatic fire pump, the pipe supplying domestic services shall be taken from above the center of the side of tank.

Provided, however, that when in the judgment of the Department of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, buildings used exclusively as hotels and apartment houses of "Class A" or "Class B" construction of limited area where all parts of the floor can be reached with fifty (50) feet of hose from one standpipe, the water supply to wet standpipes may be from a gravity tank the bottom of which is elevated not less than thirty (30) feet above the roof of the building, the capacity of the tank to be the same as that required for pressure tanks.

SEC. 1329. Tanks. Tanks containing more than five hundred (500) gallons of water or other fluid placed on the roof or above the roof of any "Class A," "Class B" or "Class C" buildings, shall be supported on iron or steel beams of sufficient strength to safely carry the same, and the beams shall rest at both their ends on brick walls, or on iron or steel girders or iron or steel columns fireproofed as in "Class A" buildings, or piers of masonry. Underneath such tanks or on the side near the bottom thereof, shall be a short pipe or outlet, not less than four (4) inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable valve having a lever or wheel handle to same, so that firemen or others can readily discharge the weight of the fluid contents from the tank in case of necessity.

Covers on top of water tanks placed on roofs, if of wood, shall be covered with metal.

Tank towers erected within the fire limits shall be constructed entirely of non-combustible materials.

SEC. 1330. Location of Pumps, Boilers and Hose. Where pumps constituting a supply to wet standpipes are located in the lowest story of a building they shall be placed not less than two (2) feet above the floor level, and boilers upon which pumps depend for steam shall be arranged so that flooding of fires under same will be impossible.

Hose sufficient to reach all parts of the floor shall be attached to each wet standpipe outlet in the building, and hose for roof hydrant may be placed on rack on top floor near the scuttle leading to the roof. Hose shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches inside diameter, in fifty (50) foot lengths, and provided with standard couplings (with lugs) at each end, all couplings to be of same hose thread as that in use by the Fire Department.

Hose shall be approved cotton rubber-lined made under specifications recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Each line of hose shall be provided with washers at both ends and be fitted with play pipe or nozzle of Underwriter pattern, having handles at the base and with discharge outlet not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch in diameter. One spanner shall be located at each hose connection throughout the building.

SEC. 1355. Communicating Openings in Exterior, Division and Party Walls—Fire Doors. Openings through exterior, division or party walls, except of frame buildings, whereby communication is made with an adjoining building or room, shall not exceed eight (8) feet in width, shall have standard fire doors constructed and arranged as hereinafter specified at each side of such openings, and not more than one (1) such opening shall be allowed in every fifty (50) feet or portion thereof of said walls in any one story.

All such fire doors shall be closed at night, or when the building is closed down, and shall be automatically self-closing by the action of one (1) or more fusible links placed near the ceiling over each door.

SEC. 1356. Standard Fire Door Construction. All fire doors shall overlap the walls at least four (4) inches at sides and top. Sills shall be of metal at least one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick on masonry, or of masonry, and have horizontal faces extending under fire doors and outer edges flush with outer surface of fire doors.

Top of sliding doors shall conform to incline on the track, which shall be three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch to the foot. No door shall be hung on wooden frame or in contact with any woodwork.

Doors shall be made of three (3) thicknesses of seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch by six (6) inch tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides, the outer thicknesses to be vertical and the inner thickness to be horizontal, nailed with clinched nails.

Doors shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("IC" charcoal, 109 lbs. to the box), not over fourteen (14) inches by twenty (20) inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double locked. No solder shall be used.

All doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches and chaffing strips of wrought iron bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks and wrought iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought iron built into the wall.

SEC. 1357. Standard Fire Shutters—When Required. Every opening in any exterior masonry wall of any building over twenty-five (25) feet, or two (2) stories in height, except dwellings, churches, school houses, hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, boarding houses, office buildings, municipal buildings, hospitals, asylums, convents and sanitariums, but including every opening in exterior masonry walls of every building where said opening faces on the lot line, lot line court, or on rear yard, which is within, or shall at any time come

to be within thirty (30) feet in any direction of any portion of another building, shall have standard fire shutters, or self-coiling, rolling corrugated steel shutters or doors.

Wired glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick in metal sashes and frames shall be deemed an equivalent of and a substitute for fire shutters.

All doors and shutters opening upon fire escapes and at least one row vertically above the first story, shall be so arranged as to be readily opened from the outside by firemen, and those opening upon the first story shall have locks so arranged as to admit of easy destruction by the Fire Department. Rolling steel shutters above the first story shall not be locked or fastened on inside. All such shutters or doors shall be closed at night, or when the building is shut down.

SEC. 1358. Standard Fire Shutter Construction. Fire shutters shall overlap the outside of the wall at least four (4) inches at top and sides, or be close-fitting against masonry work inside of opening, but shall not be hung on wooden frame or come in contact with any woodwork.

Shutters shall be made of two thicknesses of seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch by six (6) inch tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides, crossed at right angles and nailed with clinched nails.

Shutters shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("IC" charcoal, 109 pounds per box), in sheets not over fourteen (14) inches by twenty (20) inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double-locked. No solder shall be used.

Shutters shall be hung on substantial wrought iron pin or eye blocks built into the wall, and shall have wrought iron hinges, catches, and bars bolted to the shutter.

SEC. 1385. Gas Service Shut-off at Sidewalk. Every building except buildings occupied by one (1) family only, or by two (2) families and not over two (2) stories high and having independent entrances, shall be provided with an enclosure or enclosures constructed of incombustible material located immediately within the curb of and beneath the sidewalk in front of said building. Access to such enclosure shall be afforded through an opening in its top, which opening shall have a suitable locked iron cover, set in the sidewalk. Fastenings to all such covers shall be identical and shall conform to sample in the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, and also at the office of the Bureau of Building Inspection. Such enclosure shall contain a shut-off valve which shall relate to gas service only for such building and which shall be clearly tagged and marked. Where more than one (1) lead goes into a building each gas pipe shall be equipped with the regular shut-off valve.

SEC. 1386. Meter Rooms for Electric and Gas Service. All buildings hereafter erected shall be provided for the accommodation of gas and electric service and meters, with recesses, enclosures, or openings not less than four (4) feet by four (4) feet in dimensions, and if a door leads thereto, said door shall be of dimensions not less than two (2) feet by four (4) feet, and shall have a ventilating screen at its top and bottom.

Suitable brackets or shelves shall be provided to support gas meters securely.

The electric service switches and meters shall not be installed in the same recess, enclosure or opening with a gas service and meter.

The aforesaid work shall be performed under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Light and Water Inspector of the city and county.

SEC. 1416. Stairway and Elevator Enclosures. The bottom of every elevator and of every stairway leading to a basement shall be enclosed with a door and a tight partition extending from the basement floor to the underside of the first floor, which enclosure shall be of the construction required for a building of the class in which it is placed, and shall contain no glass except wire glass one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick in metal sash.

SEC. 1417. Elevator Shafts and Hatchways. Open elevators or elevators without fireproof enclosures may be used in buildings of "Class A" and "Class B." They may also be used in buildings of "Class C," provided they are located and operated in well holes of fireproof staircases (oak treads may be used); provided the staircases are entirely surrounded by walls, either of fireproof material or of studding covered on both sides with metal lath and plaster.

Open elevators may be used in all buildings provided they do not pass the ceiling of the first story.

Buildings occupied or used entirely for manufacturing or mercantile purposes may have open elevators with hanging enclosures around the openings at each floor, extending downward at least three (3) feet and covered with metal on both sides from soffit of the hanging enclosures to the top of the floor above, and trap doors covered with metal on the underside at each floor.

Elevators, hoists, dumb waiters and lifts and all openings or shafts passing through the floor or floors in all buildings other than "Class A" and "Class B," and under all other conditions, shall be enclosed by walls of noncombustible material, or of studding covered on both sides with iron, or with metal lath and plastering not less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in thickness.

If the shafts of said elevators, hoists, dumb waiters and lifts pass the upper floor of any building they shall be carried through at least eighteen (18) inches above the lowest point of the roof adjacent, and they must be covered with a skylight; where roofs slope at an angle exceeding twenty (20°) degrees, flat skylights parallel with roof shall be permitted, provided one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch wired glass or protecting wire screens are used as provided in Section 530 of Article 15 and Section 1184 of Article 35 of this Chapter.

If the shafts do not pass the upper floor their tops shall be covered with some noncombustible material.

All faces of doors opening into elevator shafts shall be of metal or covered with metal. The upper panel of any such door may be of wired glass one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in thickness. Windows shall not exceed one (1) for each floor, nor shall any window have a greater area than twenty-four (24) square feet, except where said openings are in exterior walls and face a street, when they may by permission of the Department of Public Works be made larger. The frames, sashes and all woodwork shall be covered with metal, and sashes shall be glazed with wire glass one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in thickness.

SEC. 1445. Chimneys and Flues. All chimneys and flues hereafter constructed, except as provided in Sections 1446, 1448, 1449 and 1491 of this Article referring to patent chimneys and chimneys, flues or vents for gas appliances, shall be of brick or stone or may be of concrete when in concrete walls; their enclosing walls shall be not less than four (4) inches thick, and shall, if less than eight (8) inches thick, be lined on the inside with well-burnt clay or terra cotta pipe not less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick for flue linings of the following inside dimensions: 3x7 inches, 3x11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 7x7 inches and 7x11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and one (1) inch thick for flue linings of the following inside dimensions: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 inches, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 inches, 11x11 inches, 11x15 inches and 15x15 inches. Said lining shall start from the bottom of the flue or the throat of a fireplace, be continuous to the top of the flue, and shall be built in first and bricked around as carried up. Flues where lining is not required by this Chapter shall have the joints struck smooth on the inside, and if less than eight (8) inches thick, shall be smoothly plastered for the entire height on the outside.

No smoke flue shall be less than 7x7 inches in the clear, and such sized flue shall have but one (1) inlet; for two (2) inlets the flue shall be not less than 7x11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the clear; for three (3) inlets not less than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 inches in the clear, and for a larger number of inlets the size shall be increased in same proportion. Flues larger than two hundred (200) square inches and less than five hundred (500) square inches area shall be surrounded by walls not less than eight (8) inches thick; flues larger than five hundred (500) and less than one thousand (1000) square inches area shall be surrounded by walls not less than

twelve (12) inches thick to a height of fifteen (15) feet above the inlet, and eight (8) inches thick the remaining height; flues larger than one thousand (1000) square inches shall be proportionately increased in size and shall be lined with fire brick for at least twenty (20) feet above the inlet.

Bakery oven flues shall be not less than 12x12 inches in the clear and shall be surrounded by brick work not less than eight (8) inches thick.

The inside four (4) inches of all boiler flues for boilers of over twenty-five (25) horsepower shall be of firebrick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of twenty-five (25) feet in any direction from the source of heat.

Chimneys and stacks connected with steam boilers shall extend not less than ten (10) feet above the woodwork of the roof, or any adjacent roof, and if sawdust, shavings or wood are burned, shall extend twenty (20) feet above such roofs and be provided with a spark arrester. Spark arresters shall be placed upon all chimneys and stacks whenever the Director of Public Works deems it necessary for the safety of property.

Chimneys and flues from boilers, restaurants and hotel ranges, bakers' ovens and similar unusually hot flues, shall have the outside exposed throughout the height of the room in which connection therewith is made, and if plastered shall be plastered directly upon the bricks.

All chimneys having a greater flue area than two hundred and sixty (260) square inches shall be carried up at least ten (10) feet above the highest point of the roof of the building of which they form a part, and ten (10) feet above the highest point of any roof within fifty (50) feet of such chimney.

Where a smoke pipe is to enter a chimney or flue a tile thimble not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch thick shall be placed as construction progresses. Thimbles shall be surrounded by four (4) inches of brick work brought out flush with furring and shall extend to the face of the plastering and not be nearer than six (6) inches to any wood, lath and plaster. No tile pipe shall be used as a smoke-pipe in connection with such thimbles.

Chimneys not part of a wall shall not be built upon any floor or beam of wood, but shall be built from the ground up and shall not increase in size from the foundation. No chimney shall be corbelled out more than eight (8) inches from a wall and corbelling shall consist of at least five (5) courses of brick, but no corbelling shall be more than four (4) inches in twelve-inch walls. Offsets for reducing the size of chimneys shall not be greater than one (1) inch to each course.

Flues in party walls shall not extend within four (4) inches of the center of the wall, and joint flues in party walls shall be separated across the wall by an eight-inch width of brickwork for the entire length.

No joist or girder shall be supported on the walls of any chimney or flue, and no woodwork shall be placed nearer than two (2) inches to the outside face of, or within seven (7) inches of the inside of any smoke, air or other flue.

All wood joists shall be trimmed away at least two (2) inches from any smoke, air or other flue; the trimmer beam shall not be less than eight (8) inches from the inside of the flue, and four (4) inches from the outside of a chimney breast; except that for smoke flues the brickwork of which is by this Chapter required to be eight (8) inches thick or more, the trimmer beam shall not be less than twelve (12) inches from the inside of the flue.

Chimneys built outside of frame structures, or in light wells thereof, shall be well anchored, at intervals of not less than ten (10) feet to the stud walls.

All chimneys and flues shall be properly cleaned and all rubbish removed and same left smooth on the inside on completion of the building.

SEC. 1446. Patent Chimneys. In lieu of the brick or stone chimney, as hereinbefore provided, there may be erected a chimney known as a Patent Chimney, for which a United States patent has been issued, and which has been approved by the Department of Public Works.

No heater, stove or range wherein coal, gas or coal-oil or other fuel is consumed shall be used unless the same be connected with a brick, stone or patent chimney, except as otherwise provided in Section 1464 of this Article.

All patent chimneys shall be built up from the floor on which they are used, and in no case shall a stove pipe enter the bottom of a patent chimney, and when erected on the inside of a building they shall rest on an iron plate not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in thickness covered by not less than eight (8) inches of brick work, and shall contain a smokeproof opening near the bottom for cleaning purposes. Patent chimneys built on the inside of a building shall have an opening in the partition inclosing the chimney to permit the cleaning of same.

If a patent chimney be erected on the outside of a building, it shall rest on a substantial iron bracket, not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch in thickness by one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches in width, and fastened to a studding by two (2) bolts, not less than five-sixteenths ($\frac{5}{16}$) inch in thickness, and nuts, screws or lag screws shall not be allowed.

All patent chimneys shall be braced every five (5) feet of their height by substantial iron bands securely fastened to the frame or studding or cross-pieces of the building; which said bands shall not be less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch in thickness by seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch in width and so constructed that chimney does not come within one (1) inch of any woodwork. In no case shall any patent chimney be suspended from any roof timber or floor beam. All joints must be cemented together with cement mortar and the bands covering the joint shall be made of No. 24 gauge galvanized iron, and to be riveted with not less than two (2) rivets, and space between bands and terra cotta pipe to be filled with cement mortar to make them smoke and spark proof. Each band to have not less than three (3) No. 24 gauge, galvanized iron lugs riveted thereto.

The covering or casing of all patent chimneys shall be of No. 24 gauge, galvanized iron, riveted together at the lengthwise joint with rivets not more than three (3) inches apart, or may be seamed, and top and bottom of seams secured by rivets, and shall be ventilated by six (6) holes not less than one (1) inch in diameter, made close to the top of chimney above roof, also six (6) holes not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in diameter near inlet. The base or starting point of galvanized iron casing or covering of patent chimney from fireplace shall have not less than eight (8) holes of not less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch in diameter, not less than three (3) inches from bottom of said starting point. The casing or covering shall be at least two (2) inches from the inside of terra cotta pipe.

Where chimney passes through the roof the flange or roof collar to be of such capacity as to allow the casing of the patent chimney to pass through said roof collar or flange and to fit snugly. A short and tapering casing made to slip over outside casing of chimney and roof collar so that casing above roof will conform with size of casing or covering of chimney below roof collar.

No patent chimney shall be erected so that it will be less than one (1) inch from all woodwork, and the openings in the roof and through each floor and ceiling through which it passes shall be closed around said chimney with an iron plate or other fireproof material.

All patent chimneys projecting through a pitch roof six (6) feet or more shall be braced with not less than one (1) iron rod or gas pipe not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch in diameter and said chimney to be also tied with not less than two (2) guy wires to roof.

All pipe used for patent chimneys shall be composed of pure calcined clay not less than one (1) inch in thickness.

No patent chimney shall have more than one (1) inlet except that patent chimneys used or designed as vents, for gas stoves, gas ranges, or gas heaters may have one (1) terra cotta inlet, not over four (4) inches in diameter, for each floor, provided that the sizes for patent chimneys with which such inlets are connected shall be as follows:

Chimneys three (3) stories or less in height shall not be less than six (6) inches in diameter.

Chimneys four (4) stories in height shall not be less than seven (7) inches in diameter.

Chimneys five (5) stories in height shall not be less than eight (8) inches in diameter.

Chimneys six (6) stories in height shall not be less than ten (10) inches in diameter.

Chimneys seven (7) stories or over in height shall not be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter.

In no instance shall second-hand patent chimney material be used in the construction or erection of a patent chimney until the said material shall have been first inspected and approved by the Department of Public Works.

SEC. 1447. Patent Chimney Foundation. All patent chimneys shall be built up from the floor on which they are used, and in no case shall a stove pipe enter the bottom of a patent chimney, and when erected on the inside of a building they shall rest upon an iron plate not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in thickness, covered by not less than eight (8) inches of brick work or concrete construction, subject to approval of the Department of Public Works. Patent chimneys built on the inside of a building shall have a smoke and fire-proof opening near the bottom, extending through to the finished face of the wall or partition to permit the cleaning of the chimney.

SEC. 1448. Inside Dimensions of Patent Chimneys. The inside dimensions of patent chimneys shall be as follows:

For fireplaces not over eighteen (18) inches opening, six (6) inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of eighteen (18) inches and not more than twenty-one (21) inches, seven (7) inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of twenty-one (21) inches and not more than twenty-four (24) inches, eight (8) inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of twenty-four (24) inches and not more than thirty (30) inches, ten (10) inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of thirty (30) inches and not more than thirty-six (36) inches, twelve (12) inches.

For fireplaces with openings in excess of thirty-six (36) inches and not more than forty-eight (48) inches, twelve (12) inches.

For fireplaces with openings over forty-eight (48) inches, fourteen (14) inches.

For ordinary stove flues, six (6) inches.

For French range flues, eight (8) inches.

For furnace flues, not less than eight (8) inches.

No flues shall be smaller in diameter than the opening of the furnace with which it is connected.

SEC. 1449. Gas Appliance Vents. In lieu of brick, stone or patent chimney, as specified in Sections 1445, 1446, 1447 and 1448 of this Article, there may be erected for venting gas appliances only, chimneys, flues, or vents which are constructed as follows:

(a) Fireclay vent pipe, either round or rectangular, having a shell thickness of not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch may be installed for flues or vents which have an internal diameter of less than six (6) inches or an internal area of less than twenty-eight (28) square inches. Such fireclay vent pipe having a shell thickness of not less than three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch may be installed for flues or vents which have an internal diameter of six (6) or more inches or an internal area of twenty-eight (28) or more square inches. The joints, between each length of pipe on other than the bell and spigot type of pipe, shall be covered with sheet metal sleeves or bands of galvanized iron or steel of not less than No. 26 gauge, held in place and well cemented to the ends of the pipe;

(b) Transite (a pipe composed of an intimate mixture of Portland cement and clean asbestos fibre, containing no grit, organic fibre, or other adulterants, and formed under pressure on a mandrel to provide a dense, homogeneous structure with a smooth interior surface having machine tapered ends and couplings which provide gas-tight joints). Gas flue pipe of the type known as transite, or equal, may be installed provided that the thickness of the flue material shall conform to the requirements of the State Housing Act of California;

(c) Metalbestos (an aluminum flue pipe encased in aluminum or galvanized iron pipe). Gas flue pipe of the type known as metalbestos, or equal, may be installed provided that the aluminum inside pipe shall be not lighter than No. 28 gauge and the galvanized iron (or aluminum) casing be not lighter than No. 26 gauge, and there shall be a minimum air space of not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of an inch between the aluminum inside pipe and the casing, spacing to be accomplished by means of vitrified asbestos spacer rings;

(d) Payne "A" Vent (a flue pipe composed of an inner aluminum tube around which is wound two [2] plies of one-fourth [$\frac{1}{4}$] inch corrugated aircell asbestos. An outer casing of galvanized iron surrounds the aluminum pipe and insulation). Gas flue pipes of the type known as Payne "A" Vent, or equal, may be installed provided that for sizes of six (6) inches or less, inside diameter, the aluminum pipe shall be of not less than No. 28 gauge and the galvanized iron casing of not less than No. 26 gauge, and for sizes in excess of six (6) inches, inside diameter, the aluminum inside pipe shall be of not less than No. 26 gauge and the galvanized iron casing of not less than No. 24 gauge;

(e) Any other durable flue pipe, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection, which will give an insulating value equal to the types as herein set forth and which will not disintegrate from the effects of gas fumes and other products of combustion;

(f) All flue pipes of the types as herein set forth shall rest upon an approved brick, tile, or concrete base or upon a substantial metal bracket securely fastened to the building. All such flue pipes shall be braced at least every five (5) feet of their height by means of substantial galvanized iron bands not less than No. 16 gauge securely fastened to the building and shall be so erected that the flue shall be not less than two (2) inches from any combustible material, except as hereinafter provided. Approved ventilated collars which will hold the flue pipe two (2) inches from any combustible material shall be installed at any point where the flue pipe passes through a wall, floor, or roof. All such flue pipes shall extend to a point not less than twenty-four (24) inches above any portion of the roof which is within fifteen (15) feet in a horizontal direction from the flue pipe. No flue shall terminate within a point three (3) feet above or ten (10) feet from any window or other opening designed to serve as a means of ventilation of any building or room therein, nor shall a flue terminate in any court or vent shaft which is designed or may be used to serve as a source of air for the ventilation of any building or room therein. All chimneys, flues, or vents to which gas appliances are connected shall be equipped with an approved top which will prevent back draft, keep out rain, and provide satisfactory draft for the proper operation of the appliances.

Unless otherwise approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection, any gas chimney, flue, or vent, as herein described erected inside of a building shall have placed around it a metal jacket of not lighter than No. 26 gauge galvanized iron and constructed as provided for patent chimneys, and the minimum air space between the flue material and the casing shall be not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch.

Any gas chimney, flue, or vent installed in partition spaces shall not be closer than one (1) inch from the studding or any other combustible material, unless such studding or combustible material is covered by metal lath and plaster.

No round chimney, flue, or vent shall have an internal diameter of less than four (4) inches and no square, rectangular, or oval flue shall have an internal area of less than twelve (12) square inches, nor shall any rectangular or oval flue have an internal dimension less than two (2) inches.

SEC. 1450. Gas Radiator Vents. The provisions of Sections 1446 and 1448 of this Article and Section 1532 of Article 46 of this Chapter regulating and requiring chimneys, vents and flues shall not apply to the installation or maintenance of gas heat radiators, standing on the floor not less than five (5) inches from any wooden or plaster wall.

All gas heat radiators shall be connected to a flue as provided for in Section 1448 of this Article or to a brick or patent chimney or to a terra cotta flue of

not less than six (6) square inches in the clear, the walls of such flues to be not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in thickness and the joints to be made of galvanized iron sleeve not less than three (3) inches wide with edges flanged outward at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch and the joints to be filled with cement; the entire flue encased in galvanized iron similar to the so-called patent flue with one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch air space all around between terra cotta and casing. This patent flue to be so sized that not less than six (6) square inches in the clear will be permitted for four (4) radiators or less, and in cases where more than four (4) radiators are to be connected into the same flue the area is to be increased proportionally, said patent flue in all cases to extend to the outside and at least two (2) feet above the roof of the building. Every gas heater of the radiator type shall be connected to the gas supply by iron pipe; the burner of said radiator shall be of the Bunsen or atmospheric type; the radiator shall be made of cast iron, and when installed in any building shall not be closer than five (5) inches to any wall or partition, and shall be connected to a flue, vent pipe or chimney of such size and material as is provided for herein, excepting where said radiator is so designed and constructed as to have a firebox or burner chamber containing the burner where combustion takes place, and also, having one (1) or more super-heating chambers or secondary combustion chambers attached to or substantially surrounding said firebox containing said burner, and also having at the back of said radiator a retort for the purpose of purifying and humidifying the products of combustion before entering the room, said retort being attached to or made a part of said firebox and said super-heating or secondary combustion chambers.

Every gas heater of the fireplace or mantel type, having a Bunsen or atmospheric burner, shall only be connected to the gas supply by iron pipe.

No gas heater of the portable stove type shall contain or be operated with Bunsen or atmospheric burner, or be connected to the gas supply by flexible metal or rubber tubing, unless the stopcock is provided and placed back of said tubing at the point of the gas supply outlet.

SEC. 1451. Chimneys Not Required for Electric Heaters. The provisions of Sections 1446 and 1448 of this Article and Section 1491 of Article 45 of this Chapter regulating and requiring chimneys, vents or flues shall not apply to the installation or maintenance of electric heaters or any apparatus or appliance whereby electricity is used for heating purposes.

SEC. 1452. Steel Cupola Chimneys. Steel cupola chimneys of foundries shall extend at least ten (10) feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty (50) feet thereof, unless such cupola be placed within an enclosure composed of fireproof materials extending at least ten (10) feet above the top of the cupola, and all exterior openings of such structure covered by a suitable screen to prevent the egress of sparks. No woodwork shall be placed within two (2) feet of the cupola.

SEC. 1453. Height of Chimneys and Flues. All chimneys and flues shall extend at least four (4) feet above a flat roof and at least two (2) feet six (6) inches above the ridge of a peaked roof, and if rising above the roof to height equal to more than six (6) times their thickness shall be properly anchored.

If the Department of Public Works deems any chimney unsafe to any adjoining or adjacent building, said chimney shall be carried up four (4) feet above the extreme height of said building, and if an extension of iron pipe is deemed unsafe by said Department, such extension shall be of brick or terra cotta pipe.

The owner or occupant of any building shall cause the chimneys thereof to be swept as often as may be required to keep clean.

SEC. 1454. Projection of Smoke Pipes Prohibited. No smoke pipe, stove pipe, terra cotta pipe, earthen pipe, or other smoke flue, except as provided in this Chapter, shall project through any external wall or window, or through the roof, or any skylight of any building. And all the above named pipes of any building now erected and for which the United States patent has not been issued, must be removed within thirty (30) days after December 20, 1909.

No smoke flue shall pass through any wooden partition of any building unless there is a ventilated air space at least four (4) inches around the pipe. Any smoke pipe passing through the floor or floors of any building shall be protected by a metal casing, extending from the ceiling to at least one (1) foot above the floor, and there shall be a ventilated air space of at least four (4) inches around the said pipe.

SEC. 1464. Smokestacks. Smokestacks shall be constructed of steel, brick, or reinforced concrete.

If of steel the metal shall be not less than:

⅜-inch thick for diameter up to thirty-six (36) inches;

3/16-inch thick for diameter thirty-six (36) inches up to fifty-four (54) inches;

¼-inch thick for diameter over fifty-four (54) inches;

increasing towards the bottom as determined by the weight and lateral wind pressure.

If of brick, they shall be laid up in cement mortar and shall be thirteen (13) inches thick for the upper sixty (60) feet and increasing by four (4) inches in thickness for each subsequent sixty (60) feet in height, and have an external batter of 1 in 30.

If of reinforced concrete, built as outlined under "Class B" buildings, the thickness shall be one-half (½) that required for brick.

All breeching shall be of at least three-sixteenths (3/16) inch metal, lined with firebrick or covered with eighty-five (85%) per cent carbonate of magnesia one and one-half (1½) inch sectional block covering.

In buildings of "Class C" and frame or wooden buildings, smokestacks of iron or steel may be used in connection with boilers and coffee roasters, provided same are not nearer than twenty (20) inches to any woodwork where passing through floors, ceilings, roofs or partitions, and are protected with a metal jacket twelve (12) inches from the stack, extending above and not less than twelve (12) inches below the joists and have a metal umbrella to cover the roof opening high enough above the same to permit a free vent. Any woodwork or enclosure of such stack within four (4) feet thereof other than masonry or tile, shall be metal lathed and plastered or have equivalent protection. Such stacks on the outside of a building shall not be nearer than eighteen (18) inches to any unprotected woodwork or wood lath and plaster, or nearer than twelve (12) inches to any woodwork or wood lath and plaster, protected with metal extending two (2) feet on each side of such stack.

SEC. 1490. Fireplaces. All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantels are placed, except as provided for patent chimney fireplaces, whether intended for ordinary fireplaces or not, shall have trimmer arches to support the hearth; arches shall be of brick, stone, burnt clay or concrete, at least twenty (20) inches wide measured from the face of the chimney breast and their length shall not be less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centers shall be removed from under trimmer arches and no timber shall be placed under any fireplaces or hearths. Hearths shall be of brick, tile or stone.

Fireplaces shall have arched heads with an iron arch bar over the top of the opening and not less than one-fourth (¼) by two and one-half (2½) inches, turned up at the ends two (2) inches in each side of a chimney breast, so as to make a perfect bond for arch.

All fireplace openings where furred with wood on face shall be surrounded by a brick rim eight (8) inches wide projecting four (4) inches, bonded into brick work. The firebacks and jams of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick, of solid masonry.

When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of firebrick at least two (2) inches thick shall be added to the fireback unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. No mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece, the iron work of the summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wooden fireboard.

Open fireplaces shall have arched heads, which shall, whenever possible, extend to the back of the tile or marble facing.

SEC. 1491. Patent Fireplaces. All fireplaces and all gas logs connected with patent chimneys must be set on an iron plate, not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in thickness and not less than three (3) feet nine (9) inches in length by three (3) feet in width, which shall be free from all holes, said iron plate in all cases shall extend at least eight (8) inches under the back, jambs and hearth. Boards shall not be placed under the iron plate, which must rest on the floor joists. On top of the iron plate there shall be one (1) inch of concrete or cement mortar, then a course of brick, followed by the tiling or marble. The strength of the floor must not be impaired by the cutting out for the fireplace. In lieu of resting on the floor joists, said iron plate may be suspended by wrought iron stirrups of sufficient strength to sustain the fireplace and patent chimney.

The brick jambs of every fireplace or grate opening shall be at least eight (8) inches wide, and the backs shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick, and where fireplaces come over one another on separate floors, the jamb of the lower fireplace shall be wide enough to carry the patent chimney far enough to one side of the jamb above so that the patent chimney will pass the upper fireplace in as straight a line as possible. Where bends are necessary in patented chimneys solid offsets shall be used.

Fireplaces shall have arched heads with an iron arch bar over the top of the opening, and not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) by two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches, turned up at the ends two (2) inches in each side of chimney breast, so as to make a perfect bond for arch.

All fireplace openings where furred with wood on face shall be surrounded by a brick rim eight (8) inches wide projecting four (4) inches, bonded into brick work. The firebacks and jambs of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick, of solid masonry.

When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of firebrick at least two (2) inches thick shall be added to the fireback unless soapstone, tile or cast iron is used, and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. No mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece, the iron work of the summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wooden fireboard.

Open fireplaces shall have arched heads, which shall, whenever possible, extend to the back of the tile or marble facing.

SEC. 1492. Gas and Electric Heating Appliances. (a) No gas grate, gas log, or other appliances using gas or electricity for producing heat except as otherwise ordained, shall be placed in a fireplace or recess unless such fireplace or recess be constructed as required in Sections 1490 and 1491 of this Article for fireplaces, the sides, back and top of which shall be of brickwork not less than eight (8) inches thick; all pipes supplying gas thereto shall be of iron and enter only at the sides of fireplaces or recesses, through brickwork. Gas grates, gas logs, or other appliances using gas or electricity for producing heat, not placed in a fireplace or recess shall have a clear and unenclosed space of not less than ten (10) inches between them and any unprotected woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material, or a similar space of four (4) inches between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material protected with terra cotta or tiles one (1) inch thick or with metal with one (1) inch clear air space between the metal and woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material.

No vent shall be permitted other than a brick patent chimney, flue or vent as required by Sections 1445, 1446, 1448 and 1449 of Article 44 and Section 1491 of this Article.

(b) No gas range, or gas water heater shall be placed nearer than twelve (12) inches to any unprotected woodwork, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible material or nearer than six (6) inches thereto if such woodwork, wood

lath and plaster, or other combustible material is protected with metal with one (1) inch clear air space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material. No gas range or gas water heater shall be placed in any recess unless the front of the recess is either open or freely vented at top and bottom.

(c) Every instantaneous gas water heater shall be provided with a vent pipe not less than three (3) inches in diameter, extending clear through and at least twelve (12) inches above the roof, with a "T" connection at the top; and around every such vent at all places not exposed there shall be a galvanized iron sleeve extending the full length of the concealed portion with a clear air space of not less than one (1) inch surrounding the vent. In every room fitted with an instantaneous gas water heater there shall be provided an air inlet independent of doors or windows.

(d) All low, portable gas stoves, gas plates, or heaters, shall be placed on iron stands or other incombustible bases, or the burners shall be at least six (6) inches above the base of the stove and metal guard plates placed four (4) inches below the burners; all woodwork under them shall be covered with metal or other incombustible material. All portable gas heated stoves, ranges, kettles, gas plates or other gas heated devices, shall be connected direct to their gas supply main only by iron pipe or flexible metal tubing.

SEC. 1493. Portable Steam or Hot-Water Radiators. (a) Portable steam or hot-water radiators wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, when installed in a fireplace or recess in any building, shall be installed as required for gas grates or gas logs in Section 1492 of this Article.

(b) Portable steam or hot-water radiators wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, when not installed in a fireplace or recess, shall have a brick wall of not less than eight (8) inches thick behind and extending at least eight (8) inches above and on each side of them, and between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material, and shall have under them a hearth of tile and cement not less than two (2) inches thick; or shall have a clear and unenclosed air space of not less than four (4) inches between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material, protected by metal, with one (1) inch clear air space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material; or shall have a clear and unenclosed air space of not less than eight (8) inches between them and any woodwork, wood lath and plaster or other combustible material not so protected, and shall have under them a hearth of tile and cement not less than two (2) inches thick.

(c) All steam or hot-water radiators shall be of cast metal and shall stand a hydraulic pressure of at least one hundred (100) pounds to the square inch, and shall be equipped with an automatic safety valve of a standard pattern, approved by the Fire Marshal, and set to blow off at twenty (20) pounds pressure or less.

(d) Gas grates, gas logs, hot air furnaces or heaters, or other appliances wherein gas or electricity is used for producing heat, when provided with a double back of metal with air space between of at least one and one-half (1½) inches and connected with conduit of at least three (3) inches in diameter from external atmosphere, whereby air may have a free and uninterrupted passage from the outside of house to burner to support combustion, and through said air space and into room, may be installed without a flue, chimney or other vent as follows:

Each said grate, log, furnace, heater or other appliance shall have a brick wall not less than eight (8) inches thick behind and extending at least eight (8) inches above and on each side and between it and any woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material, or shall have a clear and unenclosed space of not less than four (4) inches between it and any woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material, protected by metal with one (1) inch clear space between the metal and the woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible

material, or shall have a clear and unenclosed space of not less than six (6) inches between it and any woodwork, wood lath, plaster or other combustible material not so protected, and shall have under it a hearth of tile, cement or other non-combustible material, or shall be supported on legs of a non-combustible material, provided that there shall be a clear space between it and the floor or ground of five (5) inches.

SEC. 1494. Location of Gas Grates. Gas grates or gas logs shall not be placed in any building elsewhere than in a fireplace constructed as described in this Chapter or in a recess constructed with not less than four-inch back, breasts, top and bottom of solid masonry. If placed in a fireplace they shall be connected to a brick or terra cotta chimney. If placed in a recess they shall be vented with a terra cotta vent as prescribed in this Chapter or connected to a chimney. And it is further provided that any gas appliance other than a gas grate or gas log recessed in or attached to the wall or partition of any building or room, where such gas appliance is intended to be used for heating the building or room, shall be installed as provided for gas logs or gas grates. Except that in the case of gas appliances used for heating the building or room, if the flame is enclosed in a cast iron box in lieu of the masonry backing required in this section a ventilating space of not less than one (1) inch in thickness may be used. Such ventilated air space shall be built of No. 24 galvanized iron and set not less than one (1) inch from all woodwork.

And further provided in the case of heating appliances which use an illuminating flame and are directly connected with the outside air by not less than a three-inch air intake the cast iron fire box and vent herein required may be omitted. And it is absolutely prohibited to use any type of Bunsen flame in any heating appliance except as hereinbefore provided.

The use of gas burners, gas registers, auxiliary gas heaters when located in the floor of any building or room or outside the fire pot of any heating furnace when used for heating any building or room are hereby prohibited if the products of combustion are allowed to escape into the room except where an illuminating flame is used. All such heating devices shall be installed as provided for gas grates.

No gas water heater or gas water boiler shall be placed in any recess unless the front of the recess is either open or freely vented at the top and bottom; such recess shall be completely lined with metal lath and plaster or asbestos covered with galvanized iron and shall have not less than six (6) inches clearance all around said heater. In every room provided with gas appliances there shall be provided an air inlet independent of doors and windows.

SEC. 1520. Masonry Enclosures for Heating Apparatus. All steam boilers, heating furnaces and water heating apparatus using any fuel other than gas, shall be enclosed in a room with walls constructed of masonry, terra cotta or tile from the floor to the bottom of the floor joists above; the ceiling shall be of the same construction, or of not less than one (1) inch plaster on metal lath. All swinging doors shall be arranged to swing out and to close automatically. Sliding doors shall overlap the wall at least four (4) inches at sides and top. Sills shall be of metal or masonry. Floor shall be of concrete. Where oil is burned for fuel, every doorway shall have a brick or concrete sill rising not less than seven (7) inches from the floor. All doors shall be covered on both sides with galvanized iron. All windows shall be of wired glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick set in metal frames or wood frames covered with galvanized iron.

SEC. 1530. Drying Rooms. Dry rooms, dry boxes and all enclosures used for drying by artificial heat, must be plastered upon metal lathing and have the floor of bottom covered with incombustible material or in lieu thereof may be lined throughout with tin and asbestos not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch in thickness, or other approved incombustible material. If such dry rooms, dry boxes or enclosures used for drying contain steam or other heated pipes, stoves

or other heaters so arranged as to permit inflammable material to come in contact therewith, a metal netting of sufficient fineness must be so placed as to prevent such contact.

SEC. 1531. Heating Furnaces. The top of all heating furnaces set in brick shall be covered with brick supported by iron bars, so constructed as to be perfectly tight; said covering shall be in addition to and not less than six (6) inches from the ordinary covering of the hot air chamber. Smoke pipes and furnaces not set in brick shall be at least two (2) feet from any unprotected woodwork. If said smoke pipes and furnaces are less than two (2) feet from any woodwork, said woodwork must be protected by sheets of tin plate in such manner that an air space of at least two (2) inches will be formed between the woodwork and the tin plate, which shall extend one (1) foot beyond the furnace on all sides.

SEC. 1532. Ranges and Stoves. The backs of all ranges, candy furnaces and kettles, if set in brick and built against any frame partitions or frame wall, shall be not less than eight (8) inches thick, and shall be extended with brick or hollow tile not less than two (2) inches thick to a height of two (2) feet above the top of furnaces or kettles. In no case shall any range, candy furnace or kettle set in brick against a brick wall, with any combustible material between it and the wall, or upon said wall for a height of two (2) feet above the top of such range, candy furnace or kettle.

All wood and lath and plaster, or wooden ceilings over all ranges in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses shall be guarded by metal hoods, placed at least nine (9) inches below the ceiling, or shall be metal lined on walls and ceiling back of and above the range. All ventilating pipes connected with the hood over a range shall be at least nine (9) inches from any wood lath and plaster, or combustible material, or such pipes shall be covered with one (1) inch of asbestos on wire mesh, and shall not pass through any floor. Stoves shall be kept twenty (20) inches and smoke pipes twelve (12) inches from any wood lath and plaster, or woodwork, and shall be protected with a metal shield arranged with at least one (1) inch air space behind such shield.

SEC. 1533. Hot Air Boxes. All hot air boxes hereafter placed in the floors or partitions of buildings, except when such are entirely of incombustible material, shall be made of double pipes of tin plate, which shall not be less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch apart and set in soapstone or equally fireproof borders, not less than two (2) inches in width, to which the pipes shall be tightly jointed by inserting the same into a groove, or the pipes and boxes shall be covered with asbestos one-sixteenth ($\frac{1}{16}$) of an inch in thickness cemented thereon.

Hot air boxes of pipes less than ten (10) inches by twelve (12) inches in size shall be kept at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch from any woodwork; those of greater size shall be kept at least one (1) inch from any woodwork. No woodwork shall be placed within one (1) inch of any metal pipe intended to convey steam or heated air, unless such pipe is protected by a facing of metal, soapstone or earthen ring; provided, that no covering, except it be of incombustible material, shall be placed within one (1) inch of the outer surface of any steam pipe.

Ventilating ducts for cold air may be made of galvanized iron, provided they are entirely enclosed with partitions constructed as required in the different classes of buildings. When said ducts pass through roof they shall have protecting hoods to keep out rain.

SEC. 1534. Registers. Registers located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft, built up from the cover of the hot air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with metal pipe and all wood beams shall be trimmed away not less than four (4) inches from it. Where a register is placed on any woodwork in connection with a metal pipe or duct, the end of said pipe or duct shall be flanged over on the woodwork only, under it. All registers for hot air furnaces placed in any woodwork or combustible floor shall have stone or iron

borders, firmly set in plaster of Paris, or gauge mortar. All register boxes shall be made of tin plate or galvanized iron, with a flange on top to fit the groove in the frame, and the register must rest upon the same. There shall be an open space of two (2) inches on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the border through the ceiling below. The said opening shall be fitted with a tight tin, or galvanized iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame. When a register box is placed in the floor, over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall not be less than three (3) inches. When only one (1) register is connected with a furnace, said register shall have no valve.

SEC. 1535. Steam and Hot Water Heating Pipes. Steam or hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within two (2) inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber is protected by a metal shield, when the distance shall not be less than one (1) inch. All steam or hot water heating pipes, passing through floors and ceilings or lath and plaster partitions, shall be protected by a metal tube one (1) inch larger in diameter than the pipe, having a metal cap at the floor and where they run in a horizontal direction between the floor and ceiling a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them, and on the sides of beams running parallel with said pipe.

All wood boxes or casings enclosing steam or hot water heating pipes, and all wood covers to recesses in walls, in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal. All pipes or ducts used to convey air warmed by steam or hot water shall be made of metal or other fireproof material. All steam and hot water pipe coverings shall consist of fireproof materials only.

SEC. 1536. Placing of Steam Boilers and Other Equipment. Boilers exceeding 10 H. P., used for generating steam for heating or motive power, and large furnaces, shall not be placed on any floor above the cellar of any building, unless the same are set on metal beams and arches and such beams shall be built into the walls. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a tank or other receptacle of sufficient capacity to hold at least a sufficient supply of water to last six (6) hours.

Whenever steam boilers, water heaters, large cooking ranges, furnaces, candy kettles, laundry stoves set in brick, or other structures in which fire is maintained, are set on any wooden floor, such floor shall be protected by a continuous sheet metal bearing plate not less than three-sixteenths ($\frac{3}{16}$) of an inch thick, all joints of which shall be securely riveted, and the top of such plate shall be covered with not less than seven (7) inches of brick or concrete.

SEC. 1667. Billboards in Fire Limits. The surface of all billboards erected or maintained within the fire limits, within which wooden buildings or structures shall not be erected, placed or maintained, shall be of fireproof, non-combustible material. The surface of billboards erected or maintained outside of such said limits shall be either fireproof, non-combustible material or wood at least one (1) inch in thickness.

SEC. 1698.

(i) No sign shall be attached to any fire escape or standpipe, and none except marquee signs shall be placed in front thereof, nor shall any sign be so placed as to obstruct the means of ingress or egress of a building.

SEC. 1699. (n)

No advertising sign or electric sign shall hereafter be placed on any roof in such a position that any portion of the advertising surface, its supporting structure, posts or braces, will be closer than six (6) feet from the outlet connection of any standpipe or fire plug, nor interfere in any way with the free use of any fire escape or obstruct any ventilator door or stairway.

PUBLIC WORKS CODE

SEC. 1. Bureau Established—Fees and Disposition. A Central Permit Bureau is hereby established in the Department of Public Works. All applications for permits enumerated in Section 2 of this Article shall be filed with said bureau. Said bureau shall arrange for the consideration of such applications as require approval of departments and bureaus of the city and county as specified in said Section 2 and, on the filing of approval thereof by all interested departments and bureaus, the Central Permit Bureau shall issue the permit applied for and shall collect the fees therefor as fixed by law.

The fees collected by the Central Permit Bureau shall be credited to the account of the department or bureau required by ordinance, pursuant to Section 24 of the Charter, to act thereon. The Controller, in conjunction with the Central Permit Bureau and the departments concerned, shall analyze the cost to the city and county of regulation and inspection required by each such class of permit and shall propose the rates to be fixed therefor by ordinance, which shall be not less than the cost to the city and county of such regulation and inspection.

SEC. 2. Plans and Specifications—Transmitted to Proper Department—Approval—Designation of Such Department. In any case where plans and specifications are by ordinance required to be filed with an application for permit, the Central Permit Bureau shall transmit such plans and specifications to the Bureau of Building Inspection, and other departments or bureaus required to act thereon shall inspect such plans and specifications at the offices of said bureau. The Central Permit Bureau shall receive applications for permits for the following purposes and shall refer such applications or notice thereof, to departments and bureaus designated in connection with each specific purpose, each of which departments and bureaus shall approve or disapprove each such application with due diligence:

(a) **Building.** For the erection, alteration, reconstruction, shoring, underpinning or demolition of, or the excavation for, any building, including scaffolding required by such operations—to the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, the Fire Marshal, the City Planning Commission;

(b) **Scaffolding.** For the construction or maintenance of any scaffolding on or about a building—to the Bureau of Building Inspection, and when in close proximity to electric light and power wires, to the Department of Electricity also;

(c) **Heating and Ventilating.** For the installation, alteration or reconstruction of any heating or ventilating systems, fixtures or apparatus in or for the use of any building and incinerators or equipment in connection therewith—to the Department of Public Health, the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and the Bureau of Building Inspection;

(d) **Refrigerating and Sprinkler Systems.** For the installation, alteration or reconstruction of any refrigerating or sprinkler systems, fire appliances and equipment, fixtures or apparatus in and for the use of any building—to the Department of Public Health, Bureau of Building Inspection, and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, and Fire Marshal;

(e) **Plumbing and Drains.** For the connection of any plumbing or drains of any building with the City's sewer system—to the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Engineering;

(f) **Patent Chimneys and Flues.** For the erection, alteration or reconstruction of any patented chimney or flue—to the Bureau of Building Inspection, and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety;

(g) **Billboards.** For the erection, alteration or reconstruction of any billboard—to the City Planning Commission and Bureau of Building Inspection;

(h) **Signs.** For the erection, alteration or reconstruction of any sign as provided in Part II, Chapter I of the Municipal Code—to the City Planning Commission, the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and Bureau of Building Inspection;

(i) **Towers and Tanks.** For the erection, alteration or reconstruction of any tower or tank—to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and Bureau of Building Inspection; if for the storage of inflammables, to the Fire Marshal;

(j) **Moving of Buildings.** For the moving of buildings through or over any public street or way—to the City Planning Commission, Department of Electricity, Bureau of Building Inspection, Bureau of Engineering, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department;

(k) **Steam Shovels.** For the moving of steam shovels and other apparatus designated by regulations of the Department of Public Works as likely to create traffic obstruction or to crush or injure the pavement of streets—to the Bureau of Engineering and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department;

(l) **Steam Boilers.** For the installation, erection, repair or operation of any steam engine, steam boiler, or pressure vessel—to the Bureau of Building Inspection and Fire Prevention Bureau;

(m) **Sub-Sidewalk Space.** For the use of any sub-sidewalk space, exclusive of sub-sidewalk space now in use—to the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Bureau of Engineering;

(n) **Sidewalk or Street Storage.** For the use of any portion of a public street or sidewalk for the placing or storage of materials, appliances or structures used in the erection, alteration or repair of a building—to the Bureau of Engineering, Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety;

(o) **Excavations.** For the excavation of any portion of a public street or sidewalk for the construction or repair of any sub-surface pipe, conduit, cable or tunnel, or for any other purpose—to the Bureau of Engineering and the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety;

(p) **Blasting.** For any blasting in connection with the construction or demolition of buildings, the construction of streets and other public ways, or the grading of private property—to the Bureau of Engineering and the Fire Marshal notified thereof;

(q) **Street Numbering.** For the street numbering of any building—to the Director of Public Works.

SEC. 3. Department Heads to Hold Regular Meetings for Conferences With Permit Applicants. The Superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection, in conjunction with the Chief of the Department of Electricity, the Chief Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage of the Department of Public Health, the officer in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, the Fire Marshal and the Secretary of the City Planning Commission, shall fix regular meeting times at a designated place in the City Hall, at which times and place representatives of the several departments will be in attendance for conference with applicants for permits as to any details of plans and specifications requiring alteration or modification before said application may be approved.

SEC. 4. Certificates of Occupancy of Buildings—When and How Issued. The Central Permit Bureau shall issue certificates of occupancy for buildings erected, altered or reconstructed under building permits as hereinbefore provided. Before any such certificate of occupancy may be issued by the Central Permit Bureau, it shall secure a certificate of completion or a certificate of partial completion from the Bureau of Building Inspection and shall likewise secure approval of the proposed occupancy from the Department of Public Health, the Department of Electricity, the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, and Fire Marshal.

PART NO. 3, MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 2. Approval of City Planning Commission. The head of any department or office authorized to issue permits or licenses shall secure the approval of the City Planning Commission for any application for a permit or license, in any case where it is not clearly prescribed by the zoning ordinances and regulations of the city and county that the business, enterprise or activity for which application for a permit is made, can legally be established on or at the location covered in the application for permit.

SEC. 3. Certain Permits to Be Delivered to Tax Collector. All permits issued by departments or offices as outlined in Section 1 of this Article that require the payment of a permit or license fee shall be issued by the departments designated, as a permit for the conduct of the specified business, enterprise or activity at the specified location, and such permit shall be delivered to the applicant by the Tax Collector on the payment to the Tax Collector of the fee required by law or ordinance.

SEC. 8. Method of Appeal to the Board of Permit Appeals. Appeals to the Board of Permit Appeals shall be taken within ten (10) days from the making or entry of the order or decision from which the appeal is taken. The party appealing shall be called the "appellant" and the adverse party shall be called the "respondent".

Notices of appeal shall be in form provided by the rules of the Board of Permit Appeals.

On the filing of any appeal, the Board of Permit Appeals shall notify the department from whose action said appeal is taken; shall fix the time and place of hearing on said appeal, not less than five (5) or more than fifteen (15) days after the filing with it of said appeal, and shall act on such appeal not later than forty (40) days after the date on which the appeal was filed with said Board.

Pending decision by the Board of Permit Appeals, the action of the department in granting, revoking, or authorizing the transfer of any permit shall be suspended.

The notice of appeal shall be filed with the Board of Permit Appeals and a copy thereof served upon the department, board, commission or person making the order or decision appealed from.

SEC. 9. Information to Be Furnished to Board of Permit Appeals. Upon receiving such notice it shall be the duty of the department, board, commission or person making the order or decision appealed from, to forthwith scrutinize the same and within three (3) days notify the Board of Permit Appeals, in writing, of the names and addresses of any known persons, firms, corporations or associations not named in the notice of appeal who or which opposed appellant in the matter in which the appeal is taken.

SEC. 10. Record Forwarded to Board of Permit Appeals. Upon receipt of notice of appeal it shall be the duty of the department, board, commission or person from whose decision the appeal is taken, to transmit to the Board of Permit Appeals the original application or complaint upon which the license or permit was granted, refused or revoked, and all affidavits, exhibits, letters, maps or other documents used upon the hearing before such department, board, commission or person. The application or complaint and all documents, exhibits and records forwarded therewith shall be returned to the department, board, commission or person from whose order or decision the appeal was taken, immediately after final decision by the Board of Permit Appeals, with a statement of the decision of said Board, certified by the president or vice-president and secretary thereof.

SEC. 22. Providing for Posting and Form of Notice of Hearing Applications for Certain Permits. On the filing of any application for the issuance or transfer of a permit for any purpose specified in this section, or the filing of a notice of

intention to revoke any permit, except in any case where such proposed revocation is due to the failure to pay the fee fixed by law or ordinance, the department responsible for the approval of such application shall fix the time and place of hearing thereon, which shall be not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) days from the filing of said application, and shall cause to be conspicuously posted upon the premises involved in said application not less than ten (10) days before said public hearing notice of such application and the time and place of hearing thereon. Said notice shall also set forth the name of the applicant and the purpose for which the application is made. The department in which the application is filed shall cause said notice to be posted. The lettering of the words in said notice, "Notice of Application for.....Permit," shall be one (1) inch type, and all other lettering shall be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch type. After the posting of said notice the applicant shall maintain said notice as posted the required number of days.

The classes of permit referred to in this section are: Automobile supply stations, automobile parking stations, automobile repair shops, public garages, commercial garages, dyeing and cleaning works, hospitals of any character, places of refuge and detention, laundries, junk yards or premises, livery stables, riding academies and riding schools, auctioneers, pawnbrokers, second-hand dealers, second-hand clothing dealers and second-hand furniture dealers.

SEC. 23. Action on Other Applications. All other applications for the issuance, transfer or revocation of permits shall be subject to action on or issuance by the department or office specified by law or ordinance; provided, however, that those classes of business or occupation required to secure quarterly or other periodical permits from the Police, Health or Fire Departments, respectively, as provided by ordinance shall, after the original approval and issuance thereof by the department concerned, be subject to issuance by the Tax Collector for each successive period on the application of the person, firm or corporation conducting such business or occupation. Unless such department issuing the permit shall file written objection with the Tax Collector to such renewal or continuance, the Tax Collector is hereby authorized to issue the license for the next quarter or other period fixed by law or ordinance. In case of any such objection by the department concerned the license applied for shall not be continued or renewed by the Tax Collector, and the applicant therefor must file application with said department for the renewal or continuance of the original permit. The Tax Collector shall, within five (5) days after the expiration of the period covered by any quarterly or other periodical permit, notify the department authorized to issue said permit of the failure of any permit holder to apply for a renewal or a continuance thereof, and shall likewise immediately notify the Chief of Police of any delinquency on the part of any permit holder in paying the fees required by law or ordinance for such permit.

SEC. 24. Inspection by Department—Revocation of Permits. Any department authorized to issue, revoke or transfer permits or to act on applications for any of said purposes, may detail such members or employees of said department as are required for the investigation and inspection of applications for permits subject to issuance by said department, and for the inspection or regulation of the conduct of any business or occupation, under such permit. Any department may revoke any permit subject to issuance by said department when it appears that the business or calling of the person, firm or corporation to whom it was granted is conducted in a disorderly, improper or hazardous manner, or that the place in which the business is conducted or maintained is not a proper or suitable place in which to conduct or maintain such business or calling.

SEC. 25. Advisory Board. The Police Commission, the Fire Commission and the Health Advisory Board, respectively, shall serve as advisory boards to the Chief of Police, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Director of Health, respectively, in the hearings on permit applications, transfers and pro-

posed revocations required by Section 22 of this Article, and each of said advisory boards shall make such recommendation to the head of the department concerned as in its judgment the facts established by any such hearing shall warrant.

SEC. 26. Facts to Be Considered by Departments. In the granting or denying of any permit, or the revoking or the refusing to revoke any permit, the granting or revoking power may take into consideration the effect of the proposed business or calling upon surrounding property and upon its residents, and inhabitants thereof; and in granting or denying said permit, or revoking or refusing to revoke a permit, may exercise its sound discretion as to whether said permit should be granted, transferred, denied or revoked.

SEC. 27. Fees. Applicants for permits enumerated in Section 22 of this Article shall, upon filing the application, pay a fee of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars to cover the posting and advertising costs of said application, which fee shall be paid to the department to which said application is made.

SEC. 28. Publication, Certain Applications. All applications for the classes of permits referred to in Section 22 of this Article and applications for the transfer thereof, also notice of intention to revoke same, except in any case where such proposed revocation is due to failure to pay the license or permit fee fixed by law or ordinance, shall be published once in the official newspaper of the city and county within three (3) days after the filing thereof with the department concerned.

SEC. 29. Posting Notice of Issuance of Permits. Written notice of the issuance of all other permits by departments shall be posted for a period of five (5) successive days by the department issuing such permit on a bulletin board to be maintained in a conspicuous place accessible to the public in the office where the original application is filed.

The issuance, revocation or transfer of any permit enumerated in Section 22 of this Article shall not take effect until ten (10) days after action thereon, during which period appeal may be made to the Board of Permit Appeals from the action taken by the department concerned.

SEC. 30. Appeals to Board of Permit Appeals. On the issuance, denial or revocation of any permit, any applicant for a permit who is denied such permit, or any permittee whose permit is ordered revoked, or any person who deems that his interest or property, or that the general public interest will be adversely affected as the result of operations authorized by or under any permit granted or issued, or the transfer thereof, may appeal to the Board of Permit Appeals. Such appeal shall be in writing, and shall be filed with the Board of Permit Appeals not later than ten (10) days after the action of the department from which the appeal is taken.

The form and notice of said appeal, and the procedure thereon, shall be as provided by ordinance, and when not so provided then in such form as is provided by rule of the Board of Permit Appeals.

SEC. 31. Applications Barred for One Year. Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall make application for any permit, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 to 30, inclusive, of this Article, and the application for said permit shall be denied and no appeal from the denial of said permit shall be taken as provided in said Sections 22 to 30, inclusive, of this Article, or when any appeal shall be taken to the Board of Permit Appeals from any order of any officer, board or commission denying any application for any permit provided to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Sections 8 to 16, inclusive, of this Article and said Board of Permit Appeals shall concur in the judgment or order of said officer, board or commission in denying said application for said permit, said application for said permit shall not be renewed nor shall the same be heard by the officer, board or commission to whom said original application was made until one (1) year after the denial of said application by said Board of Permit Appeals and there shall be no appeal to said Board of Permit Appeals for failure to hear any such application within said one (1) year period.

POLICE CODE

SEC. 55. **Smoking, Etc., on Wharves, Etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke any cigar, pipe or cigarette, or to burn tobacco in any manner whatsoever, or to use an open flame of any character or an electric arc, excepting only when said open flame or electric arc is necessarily employed in the making of repairs, alterations or structural changes on or upon any wharf, pier, quay or bulkhead or within any hatch, hold or other space wherein cargo of any character is kept or stored on or within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 56. **Authority to Make Rules.** The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in conjunction with the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, is hereby authorized and given full power and authority to make all necessary rules and regulations, providing for the use of any open flame or electric arc when the same are used in the making of repairs, alterations or structural changes on any wharf, pier, quay or bulkhead or within any hatch, hold or other space wherein cargo is kept or stored on or within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

SEC. 57. **Violation.** Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of this Article or of any rule or regulation made by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department or by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety under authority hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 58. **Exception.** The Municipal Recreation Concrete Pier at the Aquatic Park shall be exempt from the provisions of Sections 55 and 57 of this Article, except those provisions contained in Section 56 of this Article.

SEC. 74. **Hydrants, Obstruction of, Prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct any hydrant on any public street, or to place or deposit any lumber, rock, sand, or other substance within fifteen (15) feet of any hydrant on the roadway of any street.

HEALTH CODE

SEC. 700. **Use of Hydrocyanic Gas, Etc.** No person, firm or corporation shall use within the City and County of San Francisco, hydrocyanic gas, cyanogen or chloropicrin, or any other poisonous, noxious or dangerous gases or fumes which are dangerous to the life or health of human beings, for the purpose of fumigating, without first obtaining a permit from the Director of Public Health so to do.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section or Section 701 of this Article shall be construed to apply to any fumigations on property of the State of California, or to mandatory fumigations under the supervision of any department of the State of California, or U. S. government.

Provided, further, that fumigations with poisonous gases conducted in warehouses on property other than that of the State of California shall be so conducted as to comply with the safety measures approved by the Department of Public Health, and the person, firm or corporation responsible for such fumigation shall notify the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety of the San Francisco Fire Department as to the exact location of said fumigation, and the time that said fumigation is to take place.

